

Vulcan Advocate

VOL. III No. 21

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, JANUARY, 12, 1916

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

Wampole's Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

Great reconstruction tonic, and unequalled for prevention and cure of coughs, colds and other winter ailments.

\$1.00 Large Bottle \$1.00

D. C. JONES

DRUGGIST

Tasteless Remedies

VULCAN

An Advt. in the Advocate Pays

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

OYSTER SHELLS

Keep Those 40c Eggs Coming

THE 4X MARKET

Before You Buy Your Fanning Mill or Sleigh

Call around and inspect our stock.

"Foston" and "Winner" fanning mills and John Deere and Tudhope - Anderson sleighs.

These bear Inspection

Vulcan Co-Operative Ltd.

VULCAN ALBERTA

We are Shipping HOGS on Wednesday, Jan. 26

Electric Light FOR THE Country Home

Abundance of light and the convenience of electricity can no longer be classed as luxuries.

The better light afforded by the Tungsten lamp for reading and working, and the purer condition of the air, the reduction of fire risks makes electricity a home comfort.

A Farm Lighting Set at a Moderate Price

Our equipment consists of a low voltage generator, Storage Battery, Automatic Control Panel and Gasoline Engine. However, our generator will operate with any gasoline engine so that if you already have this part of the equipment it is only necessary to buy the electrical apparatus to have an up-to-date plant.

Let us quote you a figure on the installation of one of these plants. Write:

Northwestern Engineering and Supply Co., Ltd.
Calgary, Alta. Okotoks, Alta.

SCHOOL TAXES MUST BE PAID

The school taxes due for the Ferrodale school are wanted at once and notices to this effect have been sent out to all delinquents by the secretary-treasurer. The notices have been out about two weeks, and the response has not been what was expected. But the school trustees need the money. Outstanding accounts must be paid, and if the taxes owing are not quickly handed in default may be the alternative of the Board.

Up to the present about \$2,900 has been collected, this inclusive of the C.P.R. taxes. Still outstanding there is something in the neighbourhood of \$3,000.

MEMBERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Satisfactory Report — Company's Capital to be Increased

The annual meeting of the Vulcan Co-operative Company was held in the Masonic Hall on Saturday afternoon.

The attendance, owing to the prevailing coldness of the weather, was not so large as would otherwise have been the case, but there was nevertheless a representative gathering.

The president, Mr. O. L. McPherson occupied the chair. Following the opening preliminary, the annual report of the Company was read by Mr. B. R. Lommatzsch, secretary and manager. The report was of a very satisfactory nature, showing the company to be in a splendid position financially with a good membership. It was adopted by the meeting.

The election of officers resulted in Mr. O. L. McPherson being again returned as president. The other officers for the year are: 1st vice-president, C. W. Swartz; 2nd vice-president, Harry Adams; secretary, Mr. B. R. Lommatzsch; directors, Messrs. W. E. Walker, J. G. Rowe and J. F. Dole.

Many resolutions were brought before the meeting, the most important being that from the directorate who recommended that the capitalization of the company be increased from its present figure of \$10,000 to \$25,000. The resolution was assented to unanimously, and the company will forthwith make application to the Registrar to have the capital increase sanctioned. The capital will be increased by taking the profits and adding them to the capital.

A vote of thanks to the presiding officers brought the meeting to a close.

L.O.O.F. Elect Officers

On Wednesday night of last week the L. O. O. F. Lodge installed the officers for the present year.

The installation was conducted by D. G. M., W. J. Miller and D. D. G. M., J. Davey, of Carmangay.

The following officers were installed:

Jr. P. G., E. G. McPherson; N. G., W. N. Ritchie; V. G., L. F. Dawson; R. Sec. G. M., W. H. Whitcher; F. Sec. J. Dewie; Treas. P. H. Irving; Warden, Geo. Pettman; Cou., Wm. Bowie; R. S. N. G., T. R. Farrand; L. S. N. G., W. F. Bradin; R. S. S., W. E. Butchart; L. S. S., C. W. Robson; R. S. V. G., F. Smith; L. S. V. G., S. Forrester; Chaplain, R. Ferguson; I. G., W. J. Robson; O. G., Fred Kaiser; Organist, R. Glover.

Reid Hill School In Fine Shape

The annual meeting of the Reid Hill school district held on December 11th showed the school financially to be in fine shape, the sum of \$500 laying to the credit of the school.

The retiring chairman of the Board of trustees, Mr. Ray Preffer, is succeeded by Mr. John Brown, and the remainder of the Board are Messrs. W. R. Gardner and G. P. Rowe. Mr. F. G. Matthews is again elected to act as secretary-treasurer.

Money to Loan

I have money to loan on well improved farm lands, on easy terms. Farmers note that no life insurance is required in this proposition. For particulars see A. M. TRAIL, Bank of Hamilton.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE SCHOOL SUCCESSFUL

Department of Agriculture Making Preparations and Largely Advertising the Event to be Held in Vulcan on January 20th, 21st and 22nd.

That the department of Agriculture are making every effort to have the Short Course School in Agriculture, to be held in Vulcan on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 20th, 21st and 22nd, a success, is manifested by the manner in which the School is being advertised throughout the Vulcan and surrounding districts.

The secretary of the Vulcan Agricultural Society has forwarded to the department a list of farmers throughout the district and to each of these will be sent programs of the School. Programs and further particulars may be obtained from the secretary of the Vulcan Agricultural Society by those who do not receive them by mail.

The Masonic Hall has been engaged for the three days' stay which the School will make, and here the lectures and addresses will be delivered. On Thursday evening, January 20th, at 8 o'clock, the meeting will be addressed by the Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, and the various animals which are carried for demonstration purposes will likely be shown down by the railway track so that there will be little distance between there and the hall where the lectures are to be delivered.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION
Will be given in Live Stock, Dairying, Agronomy and Poultry Raising.

LIVE STOCK
Five carloads of pure bred stock will be carried. Instruction will be given in breed types, feeding, breeding, care and management of Live Stock. The Champion Shorthorn Bred Steer from the recent Ontario Fat Stock Show has been secured and will be used for demonstration purposes at this School.

1. GRAIN, SOIL AND WEEDS
The growing and grading of Grains. Soil Cultivation, Noxious Weeds, Grasses and Fodder Crops.

2. POULTRY
The "Housing," "Feeding," "Hatching," and "Rearing."

Red Cross Notes

The ladies of the local Red Cross recently met at the home of Mrs. A. G. Spooner, where the chief business under discussion was laying plans for sewing in the near future.

Ways and means for raising money for purchasing supplies were also discussed, and among the probable means suggested were having a tea room in town where refreshments would be sold to farmers and their wives as they come to town these cold days; supplying refreshments at the curling and skating rinks certain nights in the week; compiling a cook book. The latter would be compiled by means of getting a recipe from the ladies of the town and district, having them printed in book form, and sold for a nominal sum. None of these ideas were adopted, being left over for further consideration.

The Red Cross has \$130 on the credit side of its account and of this \$100 are to be forwarded to the Calgary district headquarters at once.

Owing to the Agricultural Short Course School being here on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week, there will be no Red Cross whist drive and impromptu dance on Thursday evening next.

Annual Church Meeting

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Church was held on Tuesday evening in the Masonic hall, when there was a moderate attendance only, owing to the cold weather.

The various reports submitted were those of the Rev. D. K. Allen, the Sunday School, the Ladies Aid, and the managers of the Church.

The Rev. Allen's report as Moderator showed that during the past year 8 members had joined by certificate and 2 by profession of faith, making a total new membership of 10. The membership now stands at 53. Of baptisms there had been 18.

Mr. Allen then continued his report as pastor. He spoke of the work he had accomplished and had striven to do, and he referred to his work generally for the past twelve months. He also made reference to what he said was a sentiment in the town which was seemingly against him as pastor, hinted at by the managing board and he had no alternative but to submit his resignation, to take effect on or before March 31st.

The report of the Sunday School was given by Rev. Mr. Allen who said that he was unable to give a full report as he would have liked, but the secretary was not present.

The Ladies Aid report was read by

3. DAIRYING

Instruction in Farm Dairying will cover the subject from the production of milk to the marketing of the finished product.

AGRICULTURE

Thursday, January 20th:
Clydesdale Horses, 10.00 to 12.00
Percheron Horses, 1.30 to 3.00
Judging Horses, 3.00 to 5.00
Public Meeting, 8.00 p. m.
Friday, January 21st:
Beef Cattle, 10.00 to 12.00
Dairy Cattle, 1.30 to 3.30
Dairying, 3.30 to 5.00
Dairying and Hog Lectures, 8.00 p. m.
Saturday, January 22nd:
Sheep, 10.00 to 12.00
Hogs, 1.30 to 3.00
Grain and Weeds, 3.00 to 4.30
Poultry Lecture, 8.00 p. m.

The Womens Institute side of the work of the department is also to be represented, the following being the programme:

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

This branch of the work will be conducted by graduates of Schools of Domestic Science and a graduate Nurse, and will consist of practical demonstrations in Cooking, Sewing, Laundry Work, Household Sanitation, and Home Nursing.

At the close of each demonstration fifteen minutes will be allowed for an open discussion.

PROGRAMME

Thursday, January 20th
Cooking, 10.00 to 11.45 a. m.
Sewing, 1.30 to 2.30 p. m.
Home Nursing, 2.45 to 3.45 p. m.
Friday, January 21st
Cooking, 10.00 to 11.45 a. m.
Laundry Work, 1.30 to 2.30 p. m.
Home Nursing, 2.45 to 3.45 p. m.
Saturday, January 22nd
Cooking, 10.00 to 11.45 a. m.
Household Sanitation, 1.30 to 2.30 p. m.
Home Nursing, 2.45 to 3.45 p. m.

Women's Institute

The members of the Womens Institute held their first meeting for the year in the Masonic Hall on January 6th, the new president, Mrs. Jas. Allan occupying the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Roll Call, "Thoughts for the New Year" was called, followed by the business of the afternoon. The secretary was requested to write to the department of Agriculture regarding the visit of the Short Course Agricultural School on January 20th, 21st and 22nd. Mrs. Terwilliger was asked to be the delegate to the annual Convention, but she deferred her acceptance of it for a short time.

Mrs. D. K. Allen gave a reading from Nellie McClung's "In Times Like These" which was heartily enjoyed by those present.

There was an informal discussion as to what form the April program should take, it having been decided to hold the meetings quarterly as the members had a great deal of their time from the Red Cross and other Patriotic endeavors.

The program will have as Roll Call "Interesting Notes" with a paper from Mrs. Cook on "Butter Making". Refreshments will also be served.

Mrs. Allan spoke appreciatively of the retiring officers and the work they had done for the Institute during the past year.

Nine members were enrolled for the year.
Mrs. D. K. Allen and it showed that part of the Church work to be in as good and solid a condition as ever. After a year's work a balance of \$58.91 was in hand. The Ladies Aid had helped the Church managers considerably in the matter of finance, having paid the rental of the hall. Mr. P. W. L. Clark, on behalf of the managers, thanked the Ladies Aid.

Mr. Reeves submitted the report of the managers which is to be published.

This report was followed by a lengthy and rather unfortunate discussion about matters connected with the finances.

The retiring managers were Messrs. P. W. L. Clark, R. L. Elves, and R. Glover. Of these Mr. Elves was re-elected, and Messrs. C. Terwilliger and S. D. were appointed to fill the vacancies.

LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

Mrs. J. Duffield is visiting friends at Milk River for few weeks.

Inspector Tucker was in town on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Ladies suits made to measure, \$25.00 up. Inspect our new fall and winter patterns.—P. Gillespie.

Mrs. Smithson left last week for a visit to California.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Noble are visiting at Taber.

Mr. C. E. Henry was in Calgary the latter part of last week on business.

Mrs. Vanskiver was in Calgary over the week end.

Mr. W. R. Gardner is building a rink near his house for the use of the residents of the district.

The Thigh Hill school is closed temporarily, and some of the scholars are attending at the Ferrodale school.

Miss Gertrude Rutton left for Calgary last week, where she will attend the Garbutt business College.

Mr. Ole Jacobson is leaving on a three week's visit to friends at Devils Lake, Edmore, North Dakota.

The Masonic Hall block has lately changed hands, Mr. Richardson having traded it for land to Mr. Grundy, of Stettler.

No Red Cross whist drive and impromptu dance on Thursday evening an account of the Agricultural Short Course School having the Masonic Hall.

Mr. A. C. Middleton and his son Jack and Mr. W. F. Ramuels and Henry Adams left Vulcan for Vancouver on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lommatzsch are leaving this week for a trip to the south where they intend visiting San Francisco and other points.

The Vulcan Co-operative Company will be shipping hogs on January 26th. Farmers with hogs for shipping kindly note the date.

Mr. Marshall Gooch, of the Buffalo Hills district, has recently enlisted in the 97th American Legion. Mr. Gooch comes from Chicago.

A ladies purse containing a small sum of money has recently been found in town. The owner may have same by applying to Dr. Nelson.

Dr. C. H. Nelson, dentist, will be in Retlaw and district for a two week's business visit from January 15th, during which period his Vulcan office will be closed.

The Local Improvement District Council No. 158 will hold their first meeting for the year at the offices of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. A. J. Flood, on Friday afternoon of this week.

The members of the Royal Neighbors Lodge are holding a dance in the Masonic Hall on Friday evening, January 26th. The proceeds are to be divided between the Lodge and some Patriotic object.

A meeting of the ratepayers of the Ferrodale school district is advertised for Saturday January 15th at 2 o'clock, prompt, to be held in the Ferrodale school house. Mr. George Robson is the retiring trustee this year.

Everybody ought to be in attendance at the Short School in agriculture which the Edmonton department of agriculture are sending down to Vulcan on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 20th 21st and 22nd.

Owing to the amount of time which the ladies of the district are at present devoting to the Red Cross and other societies for Patriotic ends, the Womens Institute will meet quarterly this year instead of monthly as has been the practice heretofore.

Messrs. R. P. Baxter, telephone plant chief, and M. E. Popham, trouble man on the telephones, were in Vulcan on Monday. Mr. Popham is to be stationed in Vulcan permanently, the amount of work requiring this now that the rural lines are all working.

The first meeting of the village council should have been held this week, but it has been postponed until Mr. D. C. Jones, the newly elected councillor, returns from Calgary. We are able to report that Mr. Jones is making good progress, and will be back in Vulcan in the course of a day or so.

At a meeting of the curling club which was held in the offices of the secretary on Monday afternoon, one of the motions on which it was resolved to act was that teams for playing with teams from other points should be selected. The skips were formed into a committee to make up these teams.

WANTED!

Listings of Land for Sale in This District

Last year we had a most successful season, and we look for an increased demand this year, and farmers desirous of selling should place their listings with us early.

Flood & Whicher

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.
Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine must bear Signature

Beutlood

TRAPPERS

Furs Have Advanced
Ship to Rogers. We give liberal grades, full value in cash and quick returns. We have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free price list. Trappers' Supplies and Furs. Prices reasonable. FUR COMPANY, Dept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Wood's Phosphorine

The Great English Remedy.
Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Fatigue of the Heart, Failing Memory, etc. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. Free pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Watson)

MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4 1/2 inch stick—"THE EDDY-STONE TORCH" for outdoor use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT S," but for every use

BUY
EDDY'S

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

DIAMOND DUST RAZOR SHARPENER
Will sharpen your razor better and quicker than can be done in any other way. Lasts a lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Post free 25 cents. Pony Razor 75 cents. O. K. Razors \$1.50—Best made.—Canada House Co., Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

Co-operation in Saskatchewan
The old sneer that farmer would not co-operate with farmer, that the farmer was not a business man and could not make a success of a great business concern, has been answered. It will never be heard again in this western country, at all events. The Saskatchewan farmers have demonstrated that they can and will co-operate, they have proven their loyalty to their own organization, despite very deliberate attempts to wean them away from it. Their organization, which was laughed at in the earlier years of its existence, is now a recognized factor in the grain trade of the continent which must be reckoned with and respected. Not only has the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company succeeded in greatly improving the economic position of the Saskatchewan farmer and repaid him in cold dollars, but it has given him a new position in the world. It has broadened his outlook.—Regina Leader.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.
Among the many remarkable yields of wheat in Alberta this year that of Mr. L. Carpenter of Three Hills will take a prominent place. The field was measured and the grain weighed showing the average to be 65 1/2 bushels per acre.

Teacher to little boy—Now, Frank, when we break a chord what do we call it?
Frank—An archipelago.

KEEP THEM WORKING
A horse in the field is worth two in the barn. You can prevent spavin, ringbone, splint, or curb from putting your horse in the barn by using Kendall's Spavin Cure. It keeps the horse in the field as long as possible. You can get it at any drug store or by mail for 25 cents.

KENDALL'S
SPAVIN CURE
at any drug store at \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, and Kendall's will cure. Thousands of farmers and horsemen will say so. Our book "Treatment of the horse" free. 104
Dr. E. J. KENDALL CO., Emsbury Falls, N.Y.

Wireless Telephony

By George Hies, Author of "Leading American Inventors"

Washington and Honolulu are 4,900 miles apart, and yet they talk to each other as if they were in the same country. How has this marvel been accomplished? Solely by the untiring team work by explorers and inventors of the noblest gifts. First came Joseph Henry, the American physicist, who, as long ago as 1840, observed that his electrical machine, when rapidly turned, sent out pulses that affected magnetic needles in the distant rooms of his house, through floors and ceilings. Pulses of the same kind, of a new intensity, sent words all the way across America and the Pacific Ocean between the district of Columbia and the Sandwich Islands. That they can be heard depends upon a discovery which lies at the foundation of wireless telegraphy. Thirty years ago Professor Onesti found that a mass of powdered copper is a non-conductor until an electrical wave beats upon it. Then, in an instant, the particles so link themselves together that they become a capital conductor. This change opens a door to a local current, which duly announces the message of the Marconi system. Of course, Marconi has greatly refined upon the crude apparatus devised by Onesti and his successor, Edouard Branly, of Paris. Marconi has contributed much else of cardinal importance. The high aerial towers are of his design; and by grounding each of his terminal stations he immensely lengthened the scope of transmission.

But wireless telegraph, wonderful as it is, may be regarded as a mere stepping stone to the much more difficult task of wireless telephony. That task has been performed because first of all, the electrical waves sent out from Washington have been brought within the narrow limits of audibility. All other waves, too high or too low in pitch to be heard, have been kept out. Next, an amplifier has been devised, which takes the feeble pulses as they reach Honolulu and exalts them to an audible loudness. This amazing instrument may be compared with a microscope which renders visible objects otherwise too minute for vision, the while it illuminates its images with brilliancy.

Wireless communications, whether by telegraph or telephone, are today liable to serious interruptions from cross currents of all kinds. Sometimes for as much as forty-eight hours it is impossible to catch a signal across the Atlantic Ocean. Here hope dawns in the work of Professor Michael I. Pupin, of Columbia University, New York. His experiments, soon to issue in apparatus to be offered to the public, show that the bugbear of wireless transmission—cross-currents of all sorts—will soon be defied. That accomplished, wireless telegraphy and telephony will conquer new fields and, possibly, belt this planet. Already, nearly one-half of a semi-diameter of the earth has been traversed by the pulses which first made themselves felt in the attic of Joseph Henry! Professor Pupin, by an ingenious use of choke-coils, has greatly lengthened the lines upon which ordinary telephony now proceeds. His devices maintain the tones of a speaker with all their recognizable peculiarities. A few days ago this distinguished inventor, who is a Serbian, by the way, addressed the National Academy of Science at its New York meeting, setting forth the promise of his latest work. In closing, he added a word of speculation thrown into the form of a question. "May it not be," he asked, "that in our eyes and ears are amplifiers which take the feeble waves of light or sound as they arrive, and exalt them into full audibility and visibility?"

If investigation should answer yes to this query, it would but add another fact to the series which proves that the frame of man includes prototypes of the camera, the harp, the levers of the mechanic, and the hollow cylinders of the engineer.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, Lucas County.
I, Frank J. Cheney, make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1896.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Vegetable Seed Situation
The following extract of an article from a newspaper of Gothenburg, Sweden, will be of interest to growers of vegetable seeds. The article refers to the board of directors of the Agricultural College of Alnarp, Sweden, asking for a government grant for the encouragement of vegetable seed growing.

"The board points out that the war has most clearly emphasized the importance, for the country, of home production of vegetable seed. Owing to the most important vegetable seed producing countries having prohibited the export of such seed, the prices of a great number of important vegetable seeds have risen enormously. And, still worse, some seeds can hardly be obtained at any price. It is reported, from a well informed source, that vegetable seed growing in the countries engaged in the war has been largely neglected during the past summer and that for this reason further advances in prices can be expected. Reports from Germany state that the supply of seed of spinach, carrots, most kinds of cabbage, onions, cucumbers and peas is utterly small. Furthermore, Germany has prohibited the export of vegetable seeds to the end of the war. There is therefore every reason to fear that we have to face the possibility of a very serious shortage of certain vegetable seeds."—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Kirk Deacon—When I look at the congregation seated in the pews I ask myself "Where's the pulp?" When I look at the collection at the close of the service I ask, "Where are the rich?"



Canadian Ships For Other Countries

The war has had a notable effect on Canadian merchant marine in respect to the sale of Canadian vessels to other countries. Figures issued by the department of trade and commerce show that for the last fiscal year Canadian registered vessels having a tonnage of 17,044, and valued at \$1,150,950, were sold to other countries. Both in tonnage and in value this is more than double the record of any year in the past decade. The reason is doubtless due to the high freight rates and the scarcity of bottoms. During the year the tonnage of new vessels built in Canada was 45,721.

Looking Old Too Soon

The Condition of Too Many Women and Too Many Girls

Too many women and too many girls look old long before they should. Their faces become pale and drawn; wrinkles appear and their eyes lack brightness. Can this be wondered at when they go through life with headaches, backaches and a general feeling of wretchedness and weakness? In most cases it is the blood that is to blame. From one cause or another the blood has become thin and watery and it is a fact that anaemia (bloodlessness) more than any other cause, gives women their prematurely aged appearance. It is important that the blood supply of girls and women be regularly replenished—important not only on the score of looks, but to restore robust health, which is of great value. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood and restore the system shattered by overwork or worry. These pills give a glow of health to pale faces and make tired, weary women and girls feel bright and happy. With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at hand there is no need for any woman or any girl to look ill or feel ill. Mrs. J. McDonald, Jr., Hay, Ont., says: "I honestly believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life. Some years ago I had anaemia, and as I did not realize the seriousness of the trouble I soon became a complete wreck. I got so weak I could hardly walk. I neither ate nor slept well, and could not go upstairs without stopping to rest. At times I had an almost unbearable pain in my back and would have to remain in bed. I suffered almost constantly from a dull headache, and when sweeping I would stoop to pick up anything I would get so dizzy that I would have to catch hold of something to keep from falling. At times my heart would beat so fast that I would have a smothering sensation. My eyes were sunken and my hands and limbs would be swollen in the mornings. I tried several kinds of medicine without benefit and my friends thought I would not recover. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before long could see and feel that they were helping me. I gladly continued the use of the pills until I was completely cured and I can now say enough in their praise, and I strongly recommend them to all run-down girls and women."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicines or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

An official French communication contains "two crushing documents"—letters found on the bodies of German soldiers—which furnish a confession of cynical brutality which is opposed to all the laws of humanity and of war, viz., that the Germans are making no more prisoners.

One letter dated September 24, reporting the capture of a French trench says: "We made no prisoners. One has got to finish off this vermin once and for all."

The second letter, written five days later, and announcing the assault of another French trench, says: "We took no prisoners; we bayoneted the lot. I showed no mercy. These filthy French must be stamped out. They must either sign peace or all be killed."

The New Monitors

Vessels With the Heaviest of Guns Practically Immune to Torpedo Attack

The despatches occasionally refer to monitors in use by the British navy. Not very much is known publicly about them. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett printed a description of them, but Engineering is not disposed to accept his "picturesque details" as "technically accurate." Probably they were not intended to be so. They are vessels of a new type and are practically immune from torpedo attack. They are described as adapted to "amphibious warfare," which we assume means that they can do effective work from the sea against land fortifications because they are of such light draft that they can get close in shore and therefore, while afloat, really serve the same purposes as if they were a part of the land. The design and construction of these vessels have been the work of the admiralty staff of naval construction. Engineering says of them:

Without accepting as technically accurate the somewhat picturesque details published, it may be assumed that the admiralty designers have succeeded in producing vessels with the heaviest of guns which are practically immune to torpedo attack. Some mount twin 14 inch guns in a central turret, others have one 9.2 inch bow and one 6 inch stern guns, and others again, two 6 inch guns. The 14 inch guns are projectiles of 3-ton weight and the range is 15 miles. Our 6 inch gun, it is also stated, "throws 100 lbs. of high explosive 12 miles without overreaching itself." The vessels are not of great speed—monitors for amphibious warfare need not be. The particulars given establish the efficiency of the design, and vest with gratifying interest the fact that only six months elapsed from the time the demand for this design was made until they fired their first shot. The advent of German submarines in the Aegean Seas, and the possible dangers to our modern ships of the line, with their long range guns, suggested the need for craft with corresponding gun power, but involving less risk of personal and material loss. It is a great credit to all concerned, notably to the workmen in the shipyards, that this need was so promptly met. Such acknowledgment is the more justified as the achievement is typical of much that has been done in connection with new construction since the outbreak of the war, and regarding which nothing can yet be written.—Victoria Colonist.

A Remedy For Earache.—To have the earache is to endure torture. The ear is a delicate organ and few care to deal with it, considering it work for a doctor. Dr. Thomas' Eucletic Oil offers a simple remedy. A few drops upon a piece of lint or medicated cotton and placed in the ear will work wonders in relieving pain.

At the request of the French army authorities, a government meteorologist has drawn up a forecast of the weather for this coming winter, according to the Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, in which he prophesies that the season will be the worst ever known.

The meteorologist visited the Alps and obtained the views of experienced mountaineers. The latter told him that the Alpine field mice, instead of burrowing some ten or twelve inches, as usual, in order to pass the winter comfortably, have gone down fully three feet.

Trees and plants point to the same conclusion, the ash and heather being particularly emphatic in their weather signals.

The army authorities already have acted on this advice in preparations for clothing the troops during the cold months.

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W. N. U. 1084

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Naturally this move is unpopular with United States manufacturers—our quotation is from a U.S. trade paper—since there is, of course, no desire abroad to build up our industries at the expense of those of other lands.

I was cured of painful Goutre by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
BAYARD McMULIN.
Chatham, Ont.

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I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
J. H. BAILEY.
Parkdale, Ont.

Embarrassing at Least

Polaire, the French actress, who boasts the thinnest waist in the world, is now practising an odd wartime economy. She refuses to wear stockings while the war is on, and she is creating somewhat of a sensation in London.

Toronto has a preacher who refuses to wear a hat until his church is completed.

If this sort of thing continues, the scarcity of clothing is bound to be more or less embarrassing.

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

Mary and Tommy had been to hear a missionary talk at Sunday school. "Did he tell you about the poor heather?" father inquired at the dinner table.

"Yes, dad," answered Mary. "He said they were often hungry, and when they beat on their tum-tums it could be heard for miles."

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By making the blood rich and red Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new cells and tissues and nourishes the starved nerves back to health and vigor.

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Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

FEARFUL HORRORS OF ARMENIAN MURDERS ALMOST SURPASS BELIEF

GHASTLY SCENES ENACTED BY HEARTLESS TURKS

Viscount Bryce Makes Public the Details of Further Massacres of the Hapless Armenians, Which, he says, Surpass in Horror What Has Been Previously Published

Viscount Bryce has made public the details of further Armenian massacres which, in a letter accompanying them, he says "surpass in horror, if that were possible, what has been published already."

"I feel," his letter continues, "that such crimes ought to be exposed to the utmost, and that the charity of other nations will more than ever be drawn to the unhappy refugees when it is known what their friends and fellow countrymen have suffered."

Viscount Bryce says the details concern and amplify the ghastly history of deportations by which Armenians in northern and eastern Anatolia were driven to a death of stench and cruelty. The first part of the evidence, he says, was received by the committee of enquiry in the United States, and the second part comes from an Armenian gentleman at Tiflis, who received it from refugees where the events happened.

"The sufferers of the peasants and mountaineers in the region of Van, Mush and Samun," Viscount Bryce says, "seem to have been more terrible than those of the peaceful townfolk, described in part one of the report. Every successive piece of evidence increases the horror of the story and confirms the dreadful certainty of its truth."

After giving part of the evidence received from the United States, Viscount Bryce says that the following extracts were taken from his correspondent at Tiflis:

"Toward the end of May Djedvet Bey the military governor, was expelled from Van. Djedvet fed southwards and entered Sairt, with some 8,000 soldiers, whom he called 'butcher battalions.' He massacred most of the Christians of Sairt, the details of which nothing is known. On the best of authority, however, it is reported that he ordered his soldiers to burn in the public squares the Armenian bishop, Eglise Vartan, and the Chaldean bishop, Adadil Shoyan."

"On June 25 the Turks surrounded the town of Bitlis and cut its communication with neighboring Armenian villages. Then most of the able-bodied men were taken away from their women by domiciliary visits. During the following few days all the men under arrest were shot outside the town, and buried in deep trenches dug by the victims themselves. The young men and children were distributed among the rabble. The remainder, 'the useless lot,' were driven to the south, and are believed to have been drowned in the Tigris."

"It is in such a fashion that the Turks disposed of about 15,000 Armenians at Bitlis. At Mush, early in July, the authorities demanded arms from the Armenians, and a large sum in ransom of notables of the town. The head men of the village were

subjected to revolting tortures. Their finger nails and then their toe nails were forcibly extracted; teeth were knocked out, and in some cases noses were whittled down, the victims thus being done to death under shocking lingering agony."

"The female relatives of the victims who came to their rescue were assaulted in public, before the very eyes of their mutilated men. The shrieks and death cries of the victims filled the air, yet they did not move the Turkish hearts."

"In the town of Mush itself the Armenians, under the leadership of Gotoyan and others, entrenched themselves in churches and stone-built houses, and fought for four days in self defense, but Turkish artillery, manned by German officers, made short work of all the Armenian positions, and every one of the Armenian leaders, as well as their men, were killed in the fighting."

"The ghastly scenes which followed may seem incredible, yet these reports have been confirmed beyond all doubt. The shortest means employed for disposing of the women and children in the various camps was by burning. Fire was set to the large wooden sheds in Alijan, Morakom, and other Armenian villages, and the absolutely helpless women and children were roasted to death."

"Many women went mad and threw away their children. Some women knelt down and prayed, amid the flames which were burning their bodies. Other shrieked for help, which came from nowhere, and the executioners, who seemed unmoved by this unparalleled savagery, grasped infants by one leg and hurled them into the fire calling out to the burning mothers, 'Here are your lions.'"

"Turkish prisoners, who apparently witnessed some of these scenes, were horrified and maddened at remembering the sight. The odor of burning flesh, they say, permeated the air for many days."

"In the hilly country of Sasun the surviving warriors found themselves surrounded at close quarters by 30,000 Turks and Kurds. Then followed one of those desperate heroic struggles for life which have always been the pride of the mountaineers. Men, women and children fought with knives, scythes, stones, and anything else they could handle. They rolled blocks of stone down the steep slopes, killing many of their enemies. In the frightful hand-to-hand combats, women were seen thrusting their knives into the throats of Turks."

"When every warrior had fallen, several of the younger women, who were in danger of falling into the hands of the Turks, threw themselves from the rocks, some of them with infants in their arms."

Why the Serbs Fight On German Gas Machine Gun

A Sample of Austrian Frightfulness Perpetrated in Serbia

The fortitude and unflinching endurance of the Serbs furnishes proof of the virility of the race and of the right of Serbia to rise again with Belgium and take its place in history as the home of one of the little peoples of heroic mould. The Serbs fight not merely because liberty is the breath of life to the mountaineer, but also because they have hideous wrongs to avenge. Mr. Perry Robinson, a war correspondent who recently returned from Serbia, has told of some of these horrors in an article in The Bellman of Minneapolis. Were his statements about the burning of people at the stake not corroborated by the testimony of neutral scientists they would be incredible.

Mr. Robinson tells of one incomparable act of devilry, perpetrated at the border city of Shabatz by the Austrians. "There was a curious exception to the universal wrecking. I visited the place and saw it as it was on the day the Austrians left. It was the leading drug store of the town. The owner, who had fled from the city and returned again when the Austrians were driven out, expected that he would find his stock as completely gone as that of any other resident. It is true that all the fancy articles, the perfumes, soaps, and things for the toilet, had been carried off, and the floor was covered with litter from the rummaged drawers; but to his astonishment, in orderly rows as he left them on the shelves all around the walls still stood the large glass jars containing his drugs. He was amazed that the Austrians had resisted the temptation to smash so many bottles; but chance led him to examine the contents of the bottles, and he found that they had been carefully mixed, and poison had been introduced into each jar of innocent medicine. It strikes one as being as ingenious a piece of frightfulness as has been perpetrated in all the war—the 'spirit of murder working in the very means of life.'"

Is it to be wondered at that the Serbs fight on?—Toronto Globe.

Point of View is Everything

We have often insisted that, given certain conditions, the point of view is everything. Confirmation of this may be found in a recent letter to an English paper, in which the writer testifies against that peculiarly English institution, the pessimistic press and public, very much as Admiral John Hawkins testified against "the croakers," while he played bowls with Drake, with the Armada in sight. A certain young officer, says the modern Sir John, shook the dust of England off his feet on returning to the trenches, with these words: "England's air is very well to live in in peacetime, but in war time it's too beastly depressing. I'm going back to where it's livelier."—Christian Science Monitor.

Facts About Cyprus

The Important Island Great Britain Offered to Greece

"Cyprus is one of the most important islands in the Mediterranean," says a bulletin given out lately by the National Geographical Society, which describes England's reported offer to the Greeks for their aid in the world war. "There are just two islands in the broad inland sea larger than Cyprus, and these are Sicily and Sardinia. There are few islands in the world more rich in historical associations, and none, probably, more coveted by powerful neighbors."

"The island lies in the mouth of a pocket formed by Asia Minor and Syria mainland to the north and to the east. It has an area of 3,584 square miles. A great part of the island is taken up by two mountain ranges, one which fills much of the southern and central part, and the other of which stretches along the northern coast."

"The coast of Asia Minor lies forty-five miles to the north, and that of Syria between fifty and sixty miles to the east. Although nominally a possession of the Ottoman empire until the outbreak of hostilities between the Turks and the allies, Cyprus has been administered by Great Britain since the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, and now forms an integral part of the British empire. English occupation has done much to improve the conditions of health on the island, as it has been a stimulus to commercial development."

"The mountains of the island are wild and beautiful, and upon their sides the forests are still growing that were famed and prized in early Egyptian times. They also contain the mines of copper, celebrated among the ancients, still richly productive, which gave the metal its name (copper being a derivative of Cyprus). The highest altitude is attained by Mount Troodos, with a summit 6,406 feet above sea level."

"A wide valley runs east and west through the central part of the island. This valley is about sixty miles long, with a breadth varying from ten to twenty miles. The mountain ranges on either side send their waters to the valley through intermittent torrents. Much of this lowland is uncultivated, though in the northern parts grain is grown. The soil of the whole valley is good, and there is no reason why the uncertain water supply might not be supplemented bringing all of the land under cultivation."

In the days when western civilization was in its swaddling clothes, Cyprus was widely known for its passable forests, which not only clothed the sides and summits of its mountains with thick, dark masses of green, but which overgrew the whole floor of the valley between with such an interlacing sturdy tangle of trees and underbrush that it was difficult to clear the land for cultivation."

The wonderful forests of the land, however, in the more than 1,000 years of exploitation that have passed over them, have been almost entirely cut away. Those forests built the ships of Egypt, of Greek Syrian rulers, of Asia Minor cities, and of Turkey, and all that remains of their once-much-heralded glory are the pine growths on the mountains."

It is, nevertheless, a valuable land, and much of its former splendor could be brought back to it by the proper administration and development. The British have well begun this work of rehabilitation. "The population of the island is estimated at 240,000, Greeks and Turks. The chief towns are Nicosia, the capital, with 15,000 inhabitants, the largest city, and Limasol and Larnaca."

Most of the people gain their livelihoods by agriculture. The methods employed are almost as ancient as are the traditions of the island, and the inhabitants are studiously opposed to innovation. The olive, mulberry, grain, cotton and other fruits, oil seeds, cotton and all sorts of vegetables are grown. Irrigation works have been undertaken for the reclamation of the soil, so fruitful of old, and many acres have been brought back under cultivation."

"Cyprus does an annual trade of about \$1,500,000. It is handicapped in the development of its commerce owing to a want of natural harbors and to an eastern fatalism too thoroughly learned to permit of much initiative. Since the British occupation some energy has been brought into the little land, but there still remains a great deal to be accomplished before a west-European commerce and business management can become indigenous. Great Britain administers Cyprus through a high commissioner with the powers of a colonial governor."

Britain's Prompt Action

Why the German Walkover Did Not Materialize

Viscount Haldane, the former war secretary, speaking at Hamstead, declared that the Germans would have reached Paris and perhaps Calais, had not the government taken prompt action upon the warnings which he himself and others had given of the German intentions."

The British government, he said, did everything possible to get aggressive ideas out of the heads of the other nations on the continent, but that did not prevent the government from taking precautionary measures. Great Britain was not taken unaware, but was able to mobilize the army and navy at the first moment of the outbreak of the war."

Lord Haldane expressed the belief that there is not a single government among the powers that has not been wholly surprised and taken aback by the magnitude and duration of the struggle which has since developed, and that nobody has been so much surprised as the German general staff, which "had expected a walkover in about three months."

33,000 British Prisoners of War
The number of British prisoners of war in Germany is now approximately 33,000. These figures were given in response to a question in the British House of Commons by Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war.

Portable Houses For the French

Circular Sent to all Lumbermen, Mills and Factories in Ontario

To present to the French government a number of portable houses as a gift, in order to relieve French people who have been driven out of their homes and deprived of most of their property during the advance of the German armies towards Paris last year, is the suggestion of a committee formed and operating to help the people. In the portion which lies this side of the present line of the armies large districts thus ravaged are being rehabilitated by their people, who are under conditions of great privation and distress."

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, minister of lands, forests and mines, for Ontario, has sent a circular on the subject to lumbermen, mills and factories in the province. In the course of the communication he says:

"A gift from the great lumber provinces in the shape of a number of these houses labelled as a gift of Canada and denoting the province from which they come, would serve not only insofar as their number was concerned, to meet the wants of the people but would stand as a very excellent advertisement of what could be done in this direction and the cost at which it could be done."

"The factory people are, I believe, prepared to make a very large number of these and to send representatives to Belgium and France at the proper time to undertake business negotiations. Could not this government, the lumber mills and factories unite in making a presentation of a certain number of these houses in knockdown condition, the factory men putting the final processes on the lumber cut to dimensions, the lumber mills providing as their part the cost of shipment or to the port of destination?"

It is pointed out these houses should be on hand for early spring of next year.

German Kultur

There Appears to be a Vast Difference Between Culture and the German Kultur

Kultur is a word that has become familiar since the beginning of the war in Europe. Germany defended the war by saying that it was necessary to extend its Kultur to all the world. At first it was assumed that Kultur was identical with culture, and many who admired German literature and scholarship were quite prepared to admit that the spread of German culture to all peoples might be a good thing. But it is only now beginning to be understood that Kultur does not mean culture, but the distinctive German spirit and methods of life. It means the death of democracy and the extension of governmental control to the minutest features of social life. It means the abolition of private choice and initiative, and the subjection of all personal aims to participation in a national purpose and the means of executing it. It means that order of things which has made Germany the best prepared military nation in the world, and enabled the German government to include all the private resources of the nation in its military operations. German Kultur, as now explained, has no place for free will except the will to conform to the spirit and methods of the state.—Prof. W. H. Allison, in New York Times.

A Hero's Death

Men Were Inspired by Their Captain's Gallantry

Among the many gallant deeds of this world war none stand out more prominently than the charge, led by Captain Langdale, against the Hohenzollern Redoubt. The men were ranged in the trench to his right and to his left all ready and waiting for the word to leap up the parapet and rush through a hundred yards of German machine gun fire and rifle fire. Capt. Langdale inspired every soldier in sight by quietly sitting on a camp stool smoking a pipe as though nothing of moment was about to occur. Once he relit the pipe and took a few puffs. Then, rising with a shout, he yelled, "Come on, Leicestershires!" as he leaped over the parapet, while all his men dashed after him. Within a rush of twenty yards they met the storm, which decimated but did not check them. When they were half way to the goal the German fire partly ceased, and they could be seen retreating to their further line. Still the central figure, well ahead, kept yelling his encouragement. Then came a mad rush for the captured trench. Many failed to reach it, and those that did found their gallant leader missing. He was among the dead some thirty yards behind.

"Minto" Sold to Russia

The Canadian ice breaking steamer Minto has been sold to the Russian government for use in keeping the port of Archangel open during the winter. She sailed recently with a Canadian crew for Archangel where she will be handed over to the Russian government. A year ago the Canadian ice breaker Earl Grey was sold to Russia and has been rendering splendid service.

New York's Population

A police census of the city, just completed, shows that the greater city has 5,253,888 inhabitants in its five boroughs. The state census last July gave the total population as 5,009,112 but some dissatisfaction was felt with this count and at the instance of the health department the police were employed to compile a new census.

One More German Trick

Until the allies hold Germany in their grip there is but one way in which to deal with talk about peace—to regard it as what it is, one more German trick, and an old and favorite one with Bismarck. A trick to gain time. A trick to confuse feeble minds and encourage the sentimentalists. A trick, above all to veil a more vigorous prosecution of the war.—London Daily Mail.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE TURKS FIGHTING IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN

WONDERS OF THE BRITISH ADVANCE ON BAGDAD

Marching Through the Land of Adam and Noah to the Ancient City of Bagdad, There Could be no More Striking Episode in the Conflict Beyond Europe

We learned recently the surprising news that a mixed British and Indian force was within a hundred miles of Bagdad. Should our troops reach their goal, they will have performed one of the most dramatic exploits in the history of war. They will have marched over 400 miles from the Persian Gulf, throughout the lands of Adam and of Noah, to seize the place which even the Turks still call "the glorious city." Unless the allies take Jerusalem, there could be no more striking episode in the conflict beyond Europe.

The operations which have thus developed began modestly enough last November with a joint naval and military advance from the head of the Persian Gulf up the Shatt-al-Arab, the river formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates. After one important action the expedition reached Bussorah, sixty miles from the sea, and, perhaps the oldest seaport in Asia.

From the quays of Bussorah daring Arab navigators sailed many centuries ago and sacked Canton, in the days when Arabia held the secret of the sea.

It was the port whence Sindbad the Sailor, whose chronicles are plainly the exaggerated record of many genuine voyages, roved the eastern seas. Nelson himself has left on record that he visited Bussorah as a lad in the "Seahorse." Yet though the East Indian Company had warehouses there, never before has the port flown an European flag.

The British chased the Turks fifty miles farther up the river to Kurna. One column went up the River Karun into Persian territory to save the admiralty oil pipe line. Another has recently pushed its way for a hundred miles through the swamps and lagoons formed by the old channel of the Euphrates, and shattered a large Turkish force at Nasiriyeh. A third column has steadily advanced up the Tigris, and is now at Kut-el-Amara, only 100 miles from Bagdad by land though 200 miles by the winding course of the river. Long before it reached Kut the expedition was well past the worst obstacles—the shallows and rapids—on the Tigris. Though the river is at present at its lowest, there should be good water all the way to Bagdad, if we are relying on water transport, which is not clear.

The region in which our troops are now operating is of extraordinary interest, although the immense alluvial plain between the Tigris and the Euphrates contains not a single hill and hardly a tree. It is an endless flat, yellow expanse of the silt of countless ages, the richest soil in the world, the granary of early civilizations, where wheat grew wild when man first found himself. Somewhere in this area lies the traditional site of the Garden of Eden. The Arabs place it at Kurna, where our troops have been encamped since January; but Sir William Willcocks pins his faith to Hit, a place far above Babylon, on the River Euphrates.

There are very few corners of the world where the British army has not marched and fought before, but this is one of them. For a parallel to the European invasion of Chaldea we have to go back to the days of Alexander the Great. The British force is traversing land over much, if we are to accept the inviting theories of Sir William Willcocks, the ark of Noah must have floated. It has passed by the sites of cities where dwellers whose Sumerian, that wonderful race whose very existence was unsuspected by scholars until recent years. It is today within a two hours' run "by air"

more motorcar" of the enormous series of mounds which are all that is left of the mighty city of Babylon. It should soon be tramping through the desolate ruins of Seleucia, where once the Greeks ruled over a million souls. Its footpaths will ring within the gigantic vaulted hall of Ctesiphon, the last relic of the winter palace of the Parthian kings.

And then at last, if all goes well the expedition will sight the gilded dome and minarets of the mosque of Kasim, and all the flat roofed houses of Bagdad, standing amid groves of date-palms and orange trees. From the first chapter of the Book of Genesis it will pass at a stride to the very heart of the "Arabian Nights," and sweep through the shady bazaars where Haroun al-Raschid loved to roam.

The fall of Bagdad would resound more loudly throughout the east than all the battles fought between War-saw and Ostend. Bagdad was once, in the eyes of all Asia, the most splendid city in the world. It was the home of the Caliphate, the centre of Islam, the abode of Moslem literature and art and science, a capital which is said to have had a population of two millions. Tradition survives decay in Asia far more than in Europe, and though the Bagdad of today has shrunk to a place sheltering about 120,000 people, it still has a fame and a prestige surpassing Delhi or Peking. It is incomparably older than any city in India or China, it is mentioned in the records of Assurbanipal and Tiglath-Pileser, and on one of its quays may still be traced an inscription of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

Let it never be forgotten that we British were in the Persian Gulf, and thus on the border of these ancient lands, before the Turks. Though the Turks extended their rule long ago to the borders of Mesopotamia, they are comparatively newcomers to Chaldea. They took Bagdad less than three hundred years ago. They have never really conquered the Lower Tigris and Euphrates. Below Bagdad they have been taxgatherers and sentinels and nothing more. There have never been many Turks in either Bagdad or Bussorah, save soldiers and a few officials. To all the people of these regions they are oppressive and rapacious aliens, and it will not be surprising if the Bagdad populace hails the British as deliverers from the Turkish yoke.

The loss of Bagdad would inflict a irreparable blow upon Turkish prestige, but the greatest result would be that it would strike at the very heart of the German dreams of ultimate dominion in Eastern Europe and Western Asia, which largely contributed to bringing about the present war. The Bagdad railway was one of the central features of German world policy. The dreams are shattered, Great Britain is nearing Bagdad, and at Bussorah she holds the gate by which Germany had expected to emerge upon the shores of the Persian Gulf, if it is not too soon to speculate upon the future consequences of this memorable conquest. With a revival of irrigation Chaldea ought to become again one of the granaries of the world, while Bussorah should be made an Eastern Hamburg. These questions belong to the still distant period of peace.

The advance on Bagdad is a daring feat of arms, but it must not be forgotten that the Turks may send reinforcements down the Tigris. The army of India, which has heavy normal responsibilities, is endeavoring to do a great many things at once.—Lovat Fraser, in the London Daily Mail.

Providing for the Maimed Soldiers

Canadians to be Placed in Institutions to Receive the Best Treatment

Soldiers returning from the front, according to the plans of the hospitals commission, will not be sent home, but will be placed in the convalescent institutions provided for the purpose. Since the influx of disabled men began, it has been found that their tendency is against going into homes. They wish to go to their own people. The homecoming celebrations do not always stimulate their recovery."

In view of the fact that the government will have to pay these men a pension in perpetuity, the commission proposes to exercise its authority and in all serious cases place them in institutions where they may be properly and scientifically cared for and their condition ameliorated. This, it is felt, is particularly desirable because of the fact that the pension is to be based upon the nature and extent of the permanent injury."

By way of overcoming another complaint it has been decided that the pay of an invalided man shall not cease when he reaches Canada, but shall be continued until such time as his pension begins.

Reduced Consumption of Spirits

That the per capita consumption of spirits has fallen to a lower level than in any period during the last five years is shown by the annual report of the department of inland revenue. It indicates that Canadians per head consumed 872 gallons as compared with 1,611 the year previous. Of beer, 6,071 gallons per capita were consumed, as compared with 7,200 in 1914, and of wines 995 as compared with 1,244 gallons. Of tobacco, 3,427 pounds was consumed per head, or less than in 1914, when the average was 3,711 pounds.

Cutting Off Military Luxuries

Generals and other high officers of the French army must get along with fewer automobiles and horses hereafter by order of Gen. Gallieni, minister of war.

Germany Loses Nearly Four Million Men

Official Lists up to Nov. 22 Issued by Germany Show This Fact

Special cables to the New York World from London, say: "Three million seven hundred thousand is the total number of casualties in the German army during the war up to and including November 22 last. That the killed, wounded and missing amount to this vast number is shown by the official lists of German casualties including No. 800, which has just been received in the London office of the New York World."

"Embraced in these lists are 10,306 pages. The newest list maintains a daily average of 9,000."

"The localities where the losses are suffered are not mentioned in the lists. Entire companies of German infantry continue to be wiped out wholesale, the lists prove. List No. 798, dated November 20, announces that Major-General Friesse, of Magdeburg, has been seriously wounded and captured, and that Major-General Von Semmern, of Blakenburg, has been wounded slightly."

"Heavy losses of non-commissioned officers remain the feature of almost every casualty roll. Casualties among battalion of middle aged men, consisting of Landwehr and Landsturm troops, are conspicuous in all the lists of Prussian, Bavarian, Wurttemberg and Saxon contingents."

Hun Shipping Has Suffered Heavily

Of the 5,459,296 tons of which the German merchant marine consisted, at the beginning of the war, 230,000 tons have been captured by the British navy and 38,000 tons of "Der allies, while 117,000 tons have been sunk and 397,000 tons interned in ports of the British empire. The remainder, except the few ships at large in the Baltic, are interned in German and neutral harbors. These figures were given out by Sir Owen Phillips while presiding at a meeting in London of a British shipbuilding company.

Stock-Taking Specials

---AT---

ELVES BROS.

This Week

Footwear

Ladies' Felt Shoes, leather soles and vamp	1.75
Ladies' Low Overshoes, fine Jersey top	1.15
Men's Sheep Shoes	1.00
Men's Overshoes, first Quality, only	2.00
Men's Spats	.75c

Ladies' Headwear

Fine assortment of Wool Caps and Tams in colors at prices from - 50c to 1.00

Children's Coats

Eiderdown Coats in white with brown trimming, Hood to match	2.50
Bear Cloth Coats, white	1.75

Staples

Heavy quality, white duckling	17c
Galatens, in fast colors	20c
All linen Toweling, 18 in. wide, per yd.	15c
36 in. Fine Cambrics, per yd.	15c
English Gingham, per yd.	15c
Shirtings, 32 in. wide, per yd.	15c and 20c
Flannelette, striped and plain, per yd.	12½c and 15c

Men's and Boys' Warm Clothing

Men's Mackinaws, heavy all wool material, grey	7.00
Men's Mackinaws, assorted plaids, Norfolk style	9.00
Boys' Mackinaws, Brown plaids	5.50
Men's and Boys' Sheep-Lined Coats, 20 per cent discount.	

Ladies' Neckwear

Large assortment of fancy collars and Windsor Ties. 25 per cent off

Men's Neckscarfs

Pure Silk Scarfs, fringe ends, assorted colors, this week, 20 per cent discount

Apples

Fancy B. C. Stock, No. 1 wrapper, case	1.90
50 lb. crates, Orchard Run, per crate	1.50
Jap Oranges, only a few left	65c
Red Emperor Grapes, per lb.	25c
Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs. for	25c
Cranberries, 2 lbs. for	35c

ELVES BROS.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, CHEAP—One section raw land, about 9 miles from Vulcan, excellent mixed farming, all fenced, easy terms, Flood & Whicher, Vulcan, Alberta.

TO RENT

CHAMBERS—In the Bank of Hamilton Block, suitable for professional men, or as rooms for bachelors. \$8. steam heated, electric lighted. Apply Manager, Bank of Hamilton, Vulcan.

HARNESS MAKING & REPAIRS
All kinds harness making and repairs neatly and promptly executed at reasonable prices. A. Roy 35-17-24 Vulcan Phone R. 111

The Churches

Rev. D. K. Allen, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves, Clerk of Session; H. W. Reeves, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allen, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

Lodge: Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A.F. & A.M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

D. K. Allen, W. M.
D. C. Jones, Secretary.

I. O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome. Wm. Richie, N. G. G. M. Whicher, Sec'y

C. C. REBBE

Auctioneer

VULCAN, ALBERTA
Phone R 1104

For dates available see

C. B. SHIMP

VULCAN ALBERTA

Royal Cafe

Meals at all Hours

Ice Cream

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
Jang Lin, Proprietor

The Slot Machines

In common with most other towns we suppose, Vulcan's Chinese restaurants have more or less recently acquired the slot machine, a device with which we are not wholly familiar either as regards the methods of working,—save that it is done by money,—and the prizes which go to the successful aspirant. There may be excitement in the thing or there may not, but judging from the history of a great many similar devices the thing is not run with the idea of the public being the winner all the time. Furthermore it is a perfectly innocent amusement for those who can stand the nerve-racking excitement which goes with it, provided that they are well supplied with sufficient money to speculate.

But the point to which we wish to draw attention in relation to these things is that for some little time they have been a centre of attraction for the younger end of the community, and boys who are still going to school are to be seen hanging round the machine, either having spent their money or having no money, or waiting to see who will be the first successful speculator to come forward. Now a Chinese restaurant is hardly the place for the youth of the district to spend its spare time; there are healthier amusements, and however difficult it may be to control our younger population there ought to be a means of keeping it away from a centre of this description when the attraction is a slot machine of gambling tendencies.

FOR SALE—A number of milk cows for sale, some fresh now and others fresh shortly. Also Duroc Jersey pigs for sale.

J. A. Rushfeldt,
Vulcan, Alberta.

D.15, t 6

A. R. BOND

BRAND READER

Eastway.

Owner of horses branded on Left Shoulder

The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; Foreign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

Making The Townsite A Dumping Ground

Notwithstanding the fact that the village has gone to the expense of purchasing land to the south of the townsite for the purpose of being used as a dumping ground, various people are seemingly too willing to overlook this, and are using the townsite, by the old baseball ground, for that purpose.

Unfortunately the village authorities have little or no power in enforcing the use of the dumping ground upon people who are evidently unwilling to make the trip to the proper place with their garbage. The matter rests with the C. P. R. a o n r o' the townsite. But it is conceivable that when the village has provided a proper place for use as a dumping ground the residents of the village might make use of it. The dumping ground may be a long way from the village these cold days, and again, people may hardly have the requisite energy to make the trip, preferring to disfigure the townsite. That being the case they might wait until it is warm enough to suit them before moving any rubbish, but certainly the use of the townsite as a dumping ground ought to be stopped immediately. In the warm weather we shall be taking the annual fright about flies and sickness, but that is little use until one of the chief causes, such as this dumping, is relegated to its proper sphere.

Probable Lighting Headway

The first meeting of the new council will be more or less memorable on account of the electric light question. It appears that during the past few days the secretary has been approached by three different parties who are willing to lay before the council some proposition for an electric light plant.

The exact nature of the propositions to be laid before the council are not known to us, but one offer is to install a plant for the village, another is privately owned plant which will, if installed be run in conjunction with a milling outfit, and the third is an offer from the owner of the present plant to install a plant of double the present capacity which will supply eight hundred lights.

The matter is one which will require careful consideration by the council as there is bound to arise the question, in two of them, of a franchise, and in the other, of the choice and capacity of a plant. Other towns have decided in favor of franchises and others in favor of municipally owned plants, and the results have not been all that could have been desired, which was though no fault of the particular method but of looseness in the business arrangements. However, Vulcan is sufficiently old enough to profit by the mistakes other towns have made, and we trust that now the arrangements have got so far, it won't be very long before the town is satisfactorily lighted.

The Dardanelles Expedition

As much as there has come through into the Canadian papers of General Sir Ian Hamilton's report on the Dardanelles affair shows us what the immensity of the job was and how inadequately it was tackled.

The Dardanelles campaign, starting out at the beginning when it was first undertaken, filled the public eye almost to the exclusion of the operations in the other theatres of the war. There was a glamour about the whole thing which seemed to appeal to the minds of men, and this probably because of the historic ground on which the fighting was taking place. Around the fighting too, there grew a great importance, and we were almost daily reminded by writers who knew what they were talking about that the Dardanelles was the key to the whole situation, and that it was in that area that the real decision would be obtained.

From those days to the present time does not seem far but during them the campaign has passed from glamour through the various stages until to-day it is spoken of as a failure, and the Allied forces have abandoned the expedition altogether, and the interest swings back to the older battlefields of France and Belgium.

What the history of the Dardanelles campaign may be practically no one knows and it will be years before history reveals it and the why and the wherefore of the sacrifice of the life that has been made. But wherever the mistake has been made the affair will go down to history surrounded by a halo of patriotic devotion comparable to the charge at Balaklava.

Publicity for Vulcan

A recent issue of the Niagara Falls Evening Review contains a paragraph relative to some of the grain yields which have appeared from time to time in the Advocate during the threshing season. The crop alluded to is that of Mr. A. T. Martin.

This is concrete evidence of the good that is accomplished by the home paper. Going all over Canada and into the United States its statements regarding the crops and farming conditions generally are copied into the columns of other papers and the district of Vulcan gets a publicity that is of inestimable value.

Some little time ago we requested that farmers in the Vulcan district would let us have particulars of their yields, which are to be used in the same manner, and although we have some handed in, there are others throughout the country which will make excellent advertising for the district, and farmers ought not to delay in letting us have them at the earliest opportunity.

Nothing succeeds like success, and by giving points outside some idea what we can do in this district we shall tend to make it more successful still.

Means to an End

Some little time ago we mooted the idea in these columns that there ought to be some move for raising money for Patriotic purposes by means of the skating and curling rinks we now have. It has been stated that the skating rink was to promote a dance in the near future for the benefit of the club. It would not be a bad idea to extend this line of thought and have a benefit for the rink and some Patriotic end. A carnival such as run last year would be good plan, and let the money received be divided between the two causes. The same with the curling rink. It ought to be possible to arrange some idea of a bonspiel among the various rinks, or among special rinks, including ladies, and devote the proceeds to Patriotic ends.

We in Vulcan are very fortunately situated as regards our amusement for the winter months. We have splendid rinks and enthusiastic skaters and curlers. There ought to be no difficulty in devoting some of the time put in for amusement and sport to the helping and alleviation of the necessities of wider and pressing objects, and we suggest to the committees that the matter be taken up and arrangements made for something of the sort in the near future.

Shows Which 'Sting'

After weeks of showing the 'Mystery of Lucille Love' at the local theatre has run its course and for those people who were in search of innocent amusement, who patronized it, the mystery of the lady who has appeared in various and thrilling surroundings on the posters for the past weeks is a mystery no longer.

But there is, mystery in connection with the show nevertheless, and that is why it was necessary to 'sting' the people who wanted to see the show, to the extent of thirty five cents, for to the ordinary person a charge like that appears as nothing more or less than a 'sting'. The show was nothing out of the ordinary, just the serial film and one or two, more often one, other film of a comic nature. In any city a far better show can be seen for ten cents, and in towns of the size of Vulcan, picture houses are charging not more than fifteen cents.

Why then should the imposition be made here? The management of the Shimp hall are not responsible for this, as they simply let the building to the picture show people and, that finishes the matter as far as they are concerned.

But there appears to be an epidemic among these picture and other shows to come to the smaller towns for the purpose of soaking the people. We have had shows here before which were fifty and seventy-five cents admission, and the next night they would be showing in Lethbridge at twenty-five cents. Nobody minds paying a fair price but they will object to being badly 'stung', and quite rightly so, too.

The Compulsory Measure

When one considers the storm that had risen around and battered the much talked of compulsory measure, recently introduced into the British Parliament, it is a pleasant surprise to see it passed on its first reading by a vote of four to one. For one thing it shows a solidity of purpose that looks well for earlier pledges about sticking together and seeing the war through at all costs. The threatened split over the measure is without danger now, and although there was a lot of threatening talk of that strain before, it may be taken for granted that the measure will pass and leave the Government as strong as ever.

One pleasing thing about the debates has been the assertion that the measure was only temporary, for the duration of the war, and on that probably hangs the secret of its success in the House. Mr. Asquith carried out his pledge to the country in introducing the measure and the country will justify him. It is not probable that the Northcliffe press forced him to conscription as has been stated in some of the Canadian papers. Mr. Asquith is far too strong a man. What he did was simply to give voluntarism a fair and square trial when others asserting that it was doomed, wished to fly to their own ideas. Mr. Asquith has turned to his compulsory measure as a resort not because he likes it so much as because he and his followers see in it the only way of getting men to fight the war to a successful finish.

Kirkaldy Restaurant

Meals at all Hours.
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes

Soft Drinks, Fruits, Candies
FRANK LOO, Prop.

For Information Regarding
Vulcan and District
Write the
Secretary of the Board of Trade
VULCAN, ALBERTA

Shoe Repairing

Every description of repair work neatly and promptly executed. Shop opposite the Depot.

W. F. BRADIN

Vulcan Alberta

Queen Cafe

Meals at all Hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks.
VULCAN - Alberta

R. W. Glover

Agent for Mason & Risch Pianos
VULCAN - ALBERTA

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Watchmaker and Jeweler

OPTICIAN

Eyes Tested Free

VULCAN - ALBERTA

THE VULCAN BAKERY

BEST BREAD DAILY

Catering

F. SMART - Vulcan

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VULCAN ALBERTA

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Loans Arranged

Vulcan Street, Vulcan, Alberta.

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VULCAN ALBERTA

JACK THOMPSON

AUCTIONEER

MAKE YOUR DATES WITH

FLOOD & WHICHER

Real Estate Agents

VULCAN - ALBERTA



The Supreme Court of Alberta

Sitting of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the year 1916. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Appellate Division

Edmonton—Second Tuesday in January, First Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in September.

Calgary—Fourth Tuesday in February, Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in November.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes

Edmonton and Calgary—Second Tuesday in January and each Tuesday thereafter, except during vacation (commencing after the long vacation on the Third Tuesday in September.)

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes

Edmonton and Calgary—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Fifth Tuesday in October.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes

Edmonton and Calgary—Second Tuesday in January, Fourth Tuesday in March, Fifth Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in October.

Wetaskiwin—Third Tuesday in February and First Tuesday in October.

Red Deer—Fourth Tuesday in January and Third Tuesday in September.

Stettler—Third Tuesday in March and Fifth Tuesday in October.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

Macleod—First Tuesday in March and Third Tuesday in October.

Lethbridge—Fifth Tuesday in February and Third Tuesday in September.

For Trial of All Civil Causes

Wetaskiwin—Second Tuesday in May and Fourth Tuesday in November.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

Stettler—Fourth Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in December.

Medicine Hat—Second Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

Macleod—Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

Lethbridge—Second Tuesday in February, Fourth Tuesday in May and Third Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 20th day of December, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

B. C. RESTAURANT

Ice Cream

Meals served at all Hours

Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit.

VULCAN ALBERTA

Individual Tailoring

The Latest Fall and Winter Patterns

Style, Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed

Gents

Made-to-Measure Suits from \$20.00

Ladies

Made-to-Measure Suits from \$25.00.

Call and inspect our Stock

Peter Gillespie

VULCAN ALBERTA

Guy Walker

Agent for

"Rumely" Oil Pull Engines

'Advance Rumely' and 'Gaar-Scott' Separators

We can make Immediate Delivery of these outfits while they last. If you are thinking of buying see me first.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Windmills; Chapman Engines De La Val Cream Separators Massey-Harris Farm Implements

Pumps and Belting, Accessories, Grain Grinders, Power Mills.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

The Land Titles Act

Mortgage Sale of Farm Property

Under and by virtue of the Power of Sale provided by this Land Titles Act and under a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale the Northwest Quarter of Section 14, Township 16, Range 21, West of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, will be offered for sale by public auction at or near the Post Office, Vulcan, Alberta, at two o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1916.

The Vendor is informed that the above property consists of 160 acres, more or less, situated about 7 miles from Lomond Post Office and Railway Station. The Vendor is informed that about 90 acres of the land have been broken and that the quarter is good arable land, slightly rolling.

The property is said to contain the following improvements:—one-storey house and stable and ample fencing.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve price and subject to the taxes for the current year and to the reservations and conditions contained in the original grant from the Crown or appearing upon the existing Certificate of Title, also subject to Seed Grain Lien for \$40.00 and any other Lien for Seed Grain and other relief which may not be registered.

TERMS OF SALE

Terms of sale to be 20 per cent. in cash at the time of sale, the balance with in 30 days, either all cash or part thereof, namely: \$1000.00 by mortgage at 8 per cent. payable \$150.00 1st January, 1917; \$150.00 1st January, 1918; and \$200.00 1st January, 1919, and the balance on the 1st January, 1920. Other terms and conditions to be made known at the time of the sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned

LENT, JONES, MACKAY & MANN,

Barristers, etc., 305 Grain Exchange, Calgary, Alberta.

Solicitors for Vendor.

DATED this 31st day of December, A. D. 1915.

Approved by A. Y. KINNAIRD,

Deputy Registrar

Dr. Mecklenberg

Optician and Exclusive Eyesight Specialist

31 years Experience. 11 years in Alberta

Calgary Office, Phone M 1121

Will again visit the following places:

Vulcan, January 21, 22

Champion, Jan. 24th

Blackie, Jan. 25th

Eyes properly, thoroughly and scientifically examined with Shadow Test.

Consultation Fee \$1.00

At T. R. HAYS STORE

PRIVATE OFFICE

No. 1

Timothy Hay

Always on hand

For Sale

Vulcan Livery

R. E. DODDS, Prop.

U. S. PLANS NAVY EQUAL TO BRITAIN'S

Experts Figure the Navy and Army Will Cost a Billion a Year More

Ten years is the time the Navy General Board believes the United States has in which to prepare for a readjustment of world forces which will follow the European war. In setting 1925 as the time when the United States navy should equal any fleet—which means reaching the two-power standard of the British navy, the board estimated that much time would elapse before the shock of the present war passed sufficiently to permit any of the belligerents to look to South of Central America for colonial development or trade aggression.

Plans of the army war college would be consummated in six years. The army officers to take the position that the United States must have sufficient troops and ships to land forces in any threatened Pan-American country to meet an invader.

All these preparations, it is now known, have been presented by strategists to the administration as essential to support the Monroe Doctrine, so that the United States may be able to act alone, if necessary, to preserve its ideal of no entangling alliances. Such ideals, the military students have stated, impose new duties on the United States—duties that require something more than a policy of mere passive resistance.

While the administrative branch of the Government has submitted to Congress a definite plan which contemplates an increased expenditure of more than a billion dollars on the military and naval establishments in the next six years, all other agencies of the Government are acting to unify and harmonize the Pan-American nations.

Much Grain Unfit for Seed

The Calgary News Telegram has recently published opinions on the quality of oats in the Calgary district in regard to their being used for seed, and it appears that there is much oats, as well as other grain, that is unfit for seed, which will only result in poor crops during the coming season if it is used.

The article says that information has been secured from Mr. J. Sweet, of the Dominion Government Laboratory department. This department has been making extensive tests of the grain of the whole prairie country to ascertain that portion of the production which is best adapted to planting. From these tests it is learned, according to Mr. Sweet, that the grain in the Calgary district will be very poor for seed wheat. In fact, it is so low in this area that it is running a great risk to use it as seed. It would probably diminish the next season's crop by 50 per cent or more if used.

The article continues:

George Hill, grain inspector for the government at Calgary, was asked his opinion of the cause of the condition that the grain in this district, particularly the oats, was of such poor quality for seed. He replied that undoubtedly it was due to the fact that the grain hereabouts was touched by frost, in some cases pretty badly hit.

"Would the next season's crop be greatly diminished by the use of this grain as seed?" Mr. Hill was asked.

"Undoubtedly," he replied. "The government tests are as reliable as any information we could get on the subject, and there can be no doubt of their accuracy."

"Just what area would be mostly affected, and how far from Calgary does this frozen area where the oats are so bad extend?" Mr. Hill was again questioned.

"All the way from Olds to High River, I understand," he replied.

It was explained by government officials that the laboratory tests of the grain showed that it grew nicely and appeared to be of an excellent quality, but when it came to heading out, the grain did not fulfill its functions properly. "According to these tests," said Mr. Hill, "some of these oats would not produce more than 15 or 20 bushels to the acre."

Mr. Hill further expressed the opinion that it would be wise for the farmers to have special tests of their own fields if they were not certain of the germination qualities of the seed, and to go into the matter thoroughly before planting. He also stated that it was his opinion that the worst of the affected area did not extend very far to the east, being principally between Olds and High River, or in the higher altitudes, where the frost came earlier and the grain was the most delayed.

Bulgarian War Credit—A war credit of a hundred million dollars, says the London 'Times', was recently approved with enthusiasm by the Bulgarian parliament, all sections of the opposition voting with the Government.

This Week's Specials

One Week Only at These Prices

Men's Suits

18.00 and 20.00 Suits 12.90
12.00 and 15.00 Suits 9.85
10.00 Suits 6.35

JOB LINE OF Overshoes

1-2 PRICE

BOYS and MEN

Men's Caps

Caps up to 1.25 for 85c
" " 1.75 1.10
Job Special Line 25c

Ladies Sweaters

20 only, reg. 4.00 for 2.30
18 " " 5.00 " 3.45

Cord Pants

22 pairs only, up to \$5 3.75
8 " " " 3.75 2.85

Men's and Boys' UNDERWEAR

Men's Wool Under-shirts - 75c

Boys' Fleeced Lined Underwear, 3 for \$1

Watch For Next Week's Specials

H. W. REEVES

VULCAN,

ALBERTA

School of Agriculture

At

VULCAN

JANUARY 20 to 22

UNDER the direction of the Provincial department of agriculture, Fairs and Institutes Branch.

Courses of instruction will include Live Stock, Grain, Soil and Weeds, Poultry, Dairying and Domestic Science.

THE PUBLIC MEETING ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 20th, WILL BE ADDRESSED BY THE

Hon. Duncan Marshall

at 8 o'clock p. m.

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto(Continued)
CHAPTER XLVIII.
More From the Past

Tchigorosky was waiting. The room was pregnant with the perfume of Turkish cigarettes and coffee. Ralph handed a cup to his nephew.

"Drink that," he said. "You want something to keep you awake."

Geoffrey accepted the coffee gratefully. It had the desired effect. He felt the clouds lifting from his brain and the drowsy heaviness of limbs leaving him.

"Are you coming with us?" he asked.

Ralph shook his head. There was a strange gleam on his face.

"I stay here," he said. "You are going to be busy, but I also have much to do. Don't be concerned for me. Blind as I am, I am capable of taking care of myself. I shall have a deal to tell you in the morning."

A minute or two later and the two conspirators slipped away. It struck Geoffrey as strange that they should not leave the house in the usual way; but Tchigorosky grimly explained that he much preferred using the ivy outside Ralph's window.

"Always be on the safe side," Tchigorosky muttered. "Come along."

Geoffrey followed. Where Tchigorosky could go he felt competent to follow. They reached the ground in safety and later were in the road. The moon had gone and it was intensely dark, but Geoffrey knew the way perfectly.

"Straight to Jessop's farm?" he asked.

"As far as the lawn," Tchigorosky replied. "It will be a good hour yet before we can venture to carry out our burglary. I can run no risks until I know that those two Asiatics are out of the way. What time is it?"

"About ten minutes to twelve," Tchigorosky muttered that the time was not quite suitable for him. He drew a watch from his pocket; there was a stifled whirr of machinery, and the repeater's rapid pulse beat twelve with the silvery chime of a quarter after the hour.

"You are wrong," he said. "You see it is between a quarter and half-past twelve. We will lie on Jessop's lawn till one o'clock and then all will be safe."

They lay there waiting for the time to pass. The minutes seemed to be weighed. "Tell me some more of your Lassa adventures," Geoffrey asked.

"Very well," Tchigorosky replied. "Where did I leave off? Ah, we had just been tortured on that awful grill. And we had been offered our lives on condition that we consented to be hopeless idiots for the rest of our days."

"Well, we were not going to live in these circumstances, you may be sure. For the next few days we were left to our own resources in a dark dungeon—with the huge rats and vermin for company. We were half starved into the bargain, and when we were brought into the light once more they naturally expected submission."

"But they didn't get it. They did not realize the stuff we were made of. And they had no idea we were armed. We had our revolvers and concealed in our pockets were some fifty rounds of ammunition. If the worst came to the worst we should not die without a struggle."

"Well, there was a huge palaver over us before the priests in the big temple, with Zara on her throne, and a fine impressive scene it was, or, at least, it would have been had we not been so interested as to our own immediate future. At any rate, it was a comfort to know that there were no more tortures for the present, for nothing of the kind was to be seen. We were going to die; we could read our sentence in the eyes of the priests long before the elaborate mummery

DANGER SIGNALS.

No engineer would be mad enough to run by the flag which signaled danger. What the danger was he might not understand, but he would take no chances. It is different with the average man or woman. They attempt constantly to run by the danger signals of nature and that attempt costs thousands of lives every year. When the appetite becomes irregular or entirely gives out, when sleep is troubled and broken; when there is a loss of flesh, when there is a constant feeling of dullness and languor, nature is hoisting the danger signal. The stomach and its allied organs are failing in their work and the body is losing the nutrition on which its strength depends.

Such a condition calls for the prompt use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It is the world's proved blood purifier. It's not a secret remedy for its ingredients are printed on the wrapper. Start to take it to-day and before another day has passed, the impurities of the blood will begin to leave your body through the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, and in a few days you will know by your steadier nerves, firmer step, keener mind, brighter eyes and clearer skin that the bad blood is passing out and new, rich, pure blood is filling your arteries. The same good blood will cause pimples, acne, eczema and all skin eruptions to dry up and disappear. It's a tonic and body builder. Get it to-day in either liquid or tablet form or write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

W. N. U. 1084

CHEW "PAYROLL" TOBACCO

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was over.

"I tell you it seemed hard to perish like that just at the time when we had penetrated nearly all the secrets we had come in search of. And it was no less hard to know that if the princess had postponed her visit another week she would have been too late. By that time we should have left Lassa far behind."

"The trial or ceremony, or whatever you like to call it, came to an end at length, and then we were brought up to the throne of the princess. You know the woman, you have looked upon the beauty and fascination of her face; but you have no idea how different she was in the homes of her people. She looked a real queen, a queen from head to foot. We stood awed before her."

"You have been offered terms and refused them," she said. "It is now too late."

"We could not trust you," I replied boldly; we had nothing to gain by politeness. "Better anything than the living death you offered us. And we can only die once."

"The princess smiled in her blood-curdling way."

"You do not know what you are talking about," she said. "Ah, you will find out when you come to walk the Black Valley!"

"She gave a sign and we were led away unbound. A quaint wailing music filled the air; the priests were singing our funeral song. I never fully appreciated the refined cruelty of reading the burial service to a criminal on his way to the scaffold till then. It makes me shudder to think of it even now."

"They led us out into the open air, still crooning that dirge. They brought us at length to the head of a great valley between huge towering mountains, as if the Alps had been sliced in two and a narrow passage made between them. At the head of the passage was a door let into the cliff and down through this door they thrust us. It was dark inside. For the first part of the way, till we reached the foot of the valley, we were to be accompanied by four priests, a delicate attention to prevent us from breaking our necks before we reached the bottom. But our guides did not mean us to perish so mercifully."

"Listen to me," Zara cried, "listen for the last time. You are going into the Black Valley; of its horrors and dangers you know nothing as yet. But you will soon learn. Take comfort in the fact that there is an exit at the far end if you can find it. When you are out of the exit you are free. Thousands have walked this valley, and over their dry bones you will make your way. Out of these thousands one man escaped. Perhaps you will be as fortunate. Farewell!"

"The door clanged behind us, and we were alone with the priests. We could not see, we could only feel our way down those awful cliffs, where one false step would have smashed us to pieces. But the priests never hesitated. Down, down we went until we reached the bottom. There we could just see dimly."

"You could guide us through?" I asked.

"One of the priests nodded. He could save us if he liked. Not that I was going to waste my breath by asking them. They were priests of a minor degree; there were thousands of them about the temple, all alike as peas in a pod. If these men failed to return they would never be missed. A desperate resolution came to me. In a few English whispered words I conveyed it to Ralph Ravenspur."

"We still had a priest on either side of us. At a given signal we produced our revolvers, and before the priests had the remotest idea what had happened two of them were dead on the ground, shot through the brain. When the thousand and one thousand died away we each had our man by the throat. What did we care if the plot was discovered or not? We were both desperate."

"Listen, dog," I cried. "You have seen your comrades perish. If you would escape a similar death, you will bear us to safety. You shall walk ten paces in front, and if you try to evade us you die, for our weapons carry farther than you can run in the space of two minutes. Well, are you going to convey us to a place of safety, or shall we shoot you like the others?"

Tchigorosky paused and pulled at his watch. He drew back the catch and the rapid little pulse beat one. Then he rose to his feet.

"To be continued in our next," he said. "The time has come to act. Follow me and betray no surprise at anything you may see or hear."

"You can rely upon me," Geoffrey whispered. "Lead on."

CHAPTER XLIX.

Ralph Takes Charge

The troubled house had fallen asleep at last. They were all used to the swooping horrors; they could vividly recollect how one trouble after another had happened.

And it had been an eventful day. For the last few hours they had lived a fresh tragedy. True, the tragedy itself had been averted, but for some time there had been the agony of the real thing. The Ravenspurs, exhausted by the flood of emotion, had been glad of rest.

They were presumably asleep now, all but Ralph. Long after deep silence had fallen on the house he sat alone in the darkness. The glow of his pipe just touched his inscrutable features and a faint halo of light played about his grizzled head. A mouse nibbling behind the panels sounded clear as the crack of a pistol shot. The big stable clock boomed two.

Ralph laid aside his pipe and crept to the door. He opened it silently and passed out into the corridor. A cat would not have made less noise. Yet he moved swiftly and confidently, as one who has eyes to see familiar ground. He came at length to the room where Mrs. May was lying.

She had been made fairly comfortable. Her dress had been loosened at the throat, but she still wore the clothes in which she had been dressed at the time of her accident.

Later she would perhaps find it diffi-

cult to account for masquerading in the castle in that strange guise. That she would have some ingenious plea to put forward Ralph felt certain. But the dress was another matter. Ralph grinned to himself as he thought of it.

(To be Continued)

The Saskatchewan Yield

Wheat Crop This Year Greater Than Any Since 1901, Says Department

In a final report on the grain crop of Saskatchewan, the provincial department of agriculture states the average yield per acre is 25.2 bushels of wheat, 45.9 bushels of oats, 33.2 bushels of barley and 11.2 bushels of flax. In 1901 the wheat averaged 25.4 bushels to the acre, the only time the yield was greater than this year. Oats exceeded this year's yield in 1909.

Wheat—Acreage, 6,884,874 acres; average yield, 25.2 bushels; total yield, 173,723,775 bushels.

Oats—Acreage, 2,846,949 acres; average yield, 45.9 bushels; total yield, 130,910,048 bushels.

Barley—Acreage, 272,299 acres; average yield, 33.2 bushels; total yield, 9,043,813 bushels.

Flax—Acreage, 539,674 acres; average yield, 11.2 bushels; total yield, 6,050,499 bushels.

Land prepared for the 1915 crop, 10,543,796 acres.

Land prepared for the crop of 1916—New breaking, 729,553 acres; summerfallowing, 2,043,841 acres; fall plowing, 1,731,497 acres; total prepared for 1916 crop, 4,504,891 acres.

Electricity "Pinched" From Germans

For downright ingenuity and daring, the following incident, told by Captain C. W. Russell, of the Royal Irish Rifles, has few parallels: "On one occasion our telephone linesman happened to find two live cables on the ground in the rear of our trenches. No one happened to know to whom they belonged or whence they came; rumor had it that the generating station was somewhere in the German lines. Without asking leave from the German authorities, our linesman promptly fitted wires and carried them to the battalion headquarters, the dressing station, officers' dugouts, etc. Lamps were found in the deserted houses of a village just behind, and for many weeks a first class electric installation was in full working order with power 'pinched' from Germany."

"The spirit of the navy remains unchanged whatever the dangers which confront it," writes Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, "I do not think I can describe it better than by quoting what was found by the censor in the letter of a young bluejacket: "Mother, it is sometimes very hot here when the shells are dropping all about you and the submarines are hovering round, and you may strike a mine at any minute. At first I was a bit scared, but I remembered the words of the padre last Sunday, when he said: 'Men, men, in times of trial and danger look upwards.' I did look upwards, mother, and if there wasn't a blooming aeroplane dropping bombs on us!"

Sir Adam Beck, who is the chief of the remount department for the Canadian government, states that no more horses were being bought for a while at least. There are enough remounts in England, he said, to supply all the units and meet any wastage for some time to come.

TWO NERVOUS WOMEN

Made Well By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I had a severe case of nervous prostration, with palpitation of the heart, constipation, headaches, dizziness, noise in my ears, timid, nervous, restless feelings and sleeplessness."

"I read in the paper where a young woman had been cured of the same troubles by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound so I threw away the medicine the doctor left me and began taking the Compound. Before I had taken half a bottle I was able to sit up and in a short time I was able to do all my work. Your medicine has proved itself able to do all you say it will and I have recommended it in every household I have visited."—Mrs. MARY JOHNSTON, 210 Siegel Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Another Bad Case.

Ephrata, Pa.—"About a year ago I was down with nervous prostration. I was pale and weak and would have hysterical spells, sick headaches and a bad pain under my shoulder-blade. I was under the care of different doctors but did not improve. I was so weak I could hardly stand long enough to do my dishes."

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me well and happy and I have begun to gain in weight and my face looks healthy now."—Mrs. J. W. HORNBERGER, R. No. 3, Ephrata, Pa.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Planning for the Season's Work

By A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagara-grad White Wyandottes

At this time when we have rounded up the product of the season and know to a large extent the result of our efforts, no doubt many will be giving considerable thought how to repeat in some cases and in others how to make desired improvement for the coming year. It is not too early to plan now and it may be that the value of doing this early may bring a considerable increased profit because the breeder was ready to meet all necessities and had his work planned so as to bring the best results before it was too late.

Without some future definite objective it always seems as though very little good result would be possible. Whether it is to win some show that the breeder has in mind or whether to produce something that will make better results possible in the matter of eggs or meat or to bring bigger profit in some way or other, it seems quite clear that unless some such ideal is ever in mind the routine that must be due to a great ambition to get results and the working out of a plan that will produce just a little better than the man who will not take every precaution that will be helpful in securing the most possible. Heavy milking cattle are probably fed considerably more than poor milkers, but in a great many dairies it has compelled the owners to insert an extra milking so as to take care of the high production of the cows. Left to their own devices will these same animals would not produce half they do but the study of the very best producing methods have developed a routine that brings very much increased yearly returns. Many who have chickens could very much improve their returns by giving the matter just a little thought, planning the work along what they know positively to be better than they are now using and by sticking to sure producing methods have a season that would be full of profitable return and be a real satisfaction.

When a photographer develops a picture he can tell pretty well why it did not come up as it should and the experienced poultryman should be able to see in a general way what has been wrong with the results if he has the breeders before him and the finished product. Of course it is not always so, but so much may be indicated by what is available and that can be seen in the breeders and the product. If the birds have not grown well it may be due to the breeding stock, the feeding, or the environment. All of these things may be readily determined if the breeder uses any sort of judgment and by planning now, doubtless a repetition of the same difficulty may be avoided.

There is one thing that all can settle as advisable and that is that only the very best birds for the purpose for which they are bred be retained and that any falling below the requirements be sold or disposed of. This may seem a very strict rule to follow, but anyone who has become accustomed to culling closely appreciates that only when that is done can the best progress be expected. In many dairies where the only requirements of the cows is that they produce a large amount of milk records are kept to see that all cows are keeping above the average. Any falling below an average that is set as essential is sold at once and another takes her place. In large manufacturing plants where everything is running full swing and all machinery going, the question arises if it is not serious loss of production to have poor workers using machines that might produce more with more skilled workers. High production then can only be secured by changing for better workers. It is just the same with the hens. Birds that cannot take their places should be removed for the others to bring the better results possible with them.

Improvement sometimes involves the introduction of some good blood from some reliable breeder. He also is working down his flock to the best working units for his next season's efforts and it pays well to secure what may be wanted as early as possible. It usually means a little better selection. If it is possible to give the breeder a good idea of what is needed in birds, he can do better for while a bird might be better perhaps than another one of the same breed, this bird might be the best breeder to use in another flock on account of his being strong in points where the other flock was lacking. Naturally when a breeder gets an order for a bird at a price he sends the best value he can for the price paid and if he only had a little information might have sent a more useful bird strong in his customer's requirements. Every time the buyer takes the breeder fully into his confidence he should be the gainer by it for the breeder shipping birds as he does wants to please every buyer and he can do this better by sending just what the buyer needs than by any other method. His best advertising is in his satisfying his customers.

Perhaps the objective may be some show that means the chicks must be got out earlier than they have the past years. Getting the breeders into first class condition so they can produce fertile hatchable eggs with lots of kick in them will be a big factor and this must be giving attention quite a long time before the eggs are needed. Green food and fresh air play such a big part in this that it might not be out of place to point out that they must be both provided for liberally if results are to be obtained. Equipment of the best kind is desirable, but

if the breeders are not right the best equipment in the world will never produce what the breeder is looking for.

We might go on and enumerate a number of things that anyone who will consider the matter seriously could not help but think particularly bear on their own particular case. The reason why so many keep right on making the same mistakes and getting the same unsatisfactory results year after year is because they do not really try to figure out cause and effect as they could see it in their own individual cases and which they could remedy better than anyone could suggest. If anyone who is really trying to make for improvement will honestly think the matter out, plan so far as they can and try to outline their work we feel sure it will develop a system that will be bound to help before the season is through.

Winter Feed for Horses

Work Horses Entitled to a Share of the Best the Farm Affords

Too often the faithful old farm horse is neglected and not allowed his rightful share of the grain and hay. Of course, it is right to suppose that the horses should be wintered as cheaply as possible, but it should be remembered that he is entitled to a share of the best the farm affords; to keep up his health and strength, and a comfortable shelter from the cold and wet of the season.

Oat straw in small proportions with timothy hay and oats is all right for the horse when not worked, but the horse which is asked to do a day's work needs just as much consideration in winter as in the months while it is worked in the field. Clover hay which is free from mold and dust is the best and most digestible thing for the horse.

The horse enjoys a change of food and should have it now and then. A hot bran mash and a few sliced potatoes will be appreciated.

Brood mares do well on a ration of oat straw and corn stalks to pick at between meals. They should also receive a liberal feed of grain. A brood mare needs exercise in the open air every day as do all the horses, and it is a good plan to turn them in a small yard and give them a few stalks to pick over; it will take up their attention and they will feel the cold less. Horses should never be allowed to eat from the straw stacks with the cows, as it is not good for either the cows or horses. Cattle often have bad colics, and the discharge from their nostrils is caught in the straw. Horses should not swallow it, as it is almost sure to create disease. On the other hand the cows do not enjoy being driven about by the horses; who are nearly always "bossy," and do not allow the cows a chance to eat as they ought.

The manager of a factory recently engaged a new man and gave instructions to the foreman to instruct him in his duties. A few days afterward the manager inquired whether the new man was progressing with his work. The foreman, who had not agreed very well with the man in question, exclaimed angrily: "Progressing! There's been a lot of progress. I have taught him everything I know and he is still an ignorant fool."

A member of the business staff of Robert Mantel, the actor, tells of a conversation he overheard "in front" on the occasion of Mr. Mantel's production of "Hamlet" in a western town.

"Oh, Harry," said the young woman. "I think it's an awful shame to drown Ophelia and kill Hamlet. They ought to have been married."

Whereupon Harry heaved a sigh and looked earnestly at his companion.

"I ain't great on tragedy," said he, "but that's how I'd fix it."

Must Have Passport

Better Not Try to Leave Country Without Necessary Document

Since the announcement of the department of external affairs that all British subjects travelling to Great Britain must secure passports, there have been prepared by the under-secretary to the method of procuring them.

Forms of application for passports have been prepared by the under-secretary of external affairs. Forms may be secured at his office by writing, but in order to prevent delay application blanks have been sent to most of the Canadian banks and British steamship agencies. These forms, giving particulars of citizenship, description of traveller, etc., must be accompanied by a declaration made by either a mayor, magistrate, minister of immigration, barrister, physician, surgeon, solicitor, or notary public.

There must also be forwarded two photographs of the applicant. There is no delay at the department in forwarding the passport, which is usually mailed the same day the application form is received.

"The truest philosopher," says Jerome K. Jerome, "I ever heard of was a woman. She was brought into a London hospital suffering from a poisoned leg. The house surgeon made a hurried examination. He was a man of blunt speech.

"It will have to come off," he told her.

"What, not all of it?"

"The whole of it, I am sorry to say," growled the house surgeon.

"Nothing else for it?"

"No other chance for you whatever," explained the house surgeon.

"Ah, well, thank Gawd it's not my 'ead," observed the lady."

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Have it for breakfast to-morrow—watch the kiddies' eyes sparkle with the first spoonful—see how they come for 'more'.

Much cheaper than cream and sugar—better for the children, too.

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this mild, family remedy to avoid illness, and to improve and protect their health. They keep their blood pure, their livers active, their bowels regular and digestion sound and strong with

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Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

Restrict Rents in England.

A bill was introduced in the British house of commons recently to restrict during the war increases in rents and the calling in of mortgages on small dwelling houses in certain areas. The proposed measure applies mainly to districts in which war munitions are manufactured, where much bitterness has been aroused by attempts of the landlords to exploit the unusual demand for dwellings.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

German Holdings in Canada

Mr. H. C. Brewster's speech at the Reform club raised a point which is of very grave importance to the whole Dominion. His statement is, briefly, that of the fifteen million acres of agricultural lands in his native province of British Columbia more than a third is held by speculative interests. It is well known that the same circumstances is operative elsewhere, particularly in Saskatchewan, but the situation is intensified in the Pacific province by the fact that several million acres are actually held by German or German-American syndicates. This state of affairs requires prompt investigation.—Montreal News.

Editor—Do you know how to run a newspaper?—No, sir.
Editor—Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had experience.

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KIDNEY
PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE, AND ALL THE PAINFUL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

W. N. U. 1094

No Reason to be Discouraged

Speech by Winston Churchill in the House of Commons

There is no reason to be discouraged about the progress of the war. We are passing through a bad time now, and it will probably be worse before it is better, but that it will be better, if we only endure and persevere, I have no doubt whatever. (Cheers). The odds were decided by their episodes rather than by their tendencies. In this war the tendencies are far more important than the episodes. Without winning any sensational victories we may win this war. We may win it even during a continuance of extremely disappointing and vexatious events. It is not necessary for us to win the war to push the German lines back over all the territory they have absorbed, or to pierce them. While the German lines extend far beyond their frontier, and while the flag flies over conquered capitals and subjugated provinces, while all the appearances of military success attend her arms, Germany may be defeated. In the second or third year of the war than if the allied armies had entered Berlin in the first. (Cheers).

Our well-established command of the seas, and the rapid and enormous destruction of German military manhood, are factors upon which we may confidently rely. At the outset of the war the number of males capable of bearing arms in Germany as compared with England was three to two, but today our numbers are if anything superior to theirs, and at the end of the second year the original proportion will probably be reversed. We are becoming, therefore, a vastly stronger power, actually and relatively, so far as military manhood is concerned. (Cheers). We owe this fact, which is one of profound significance, to the valiant sacrifices made by the French and Russian peoples, who have so far borne the brunt of the struggle. (Cheers). We are the reserve of the allied cause, and the time has come when that reserve must be thrown fully into the scale. (Cheers). The campaign of 1915 has been governed mainly by a shortage of munitions. The campaign of 1916 ought to be settled against Germany by a shortage of men. It is, therefore, vital to us as a matter of honor and sacred duty to increase and maintain the numbers of our armies in the field, and in order to render this possible the best economic organization and the most unsparring thrift must be applied at home. (Cheers).

It is, no doubt, disconcerting for us to observe that the government of a state like Bulgaria are convinced on an impartial survey of the chances that victory will rest with the central powers. All the small states are hypnotized by German military pomp and precision. They see the glitter, the episode, but they do not see or realize the capacity of the ancient and mighty nations against whom Germany is waiting to endure adversity, to put up with disappointments and mismanagement, to recreate and renew their strength, and to pass on with boundless obstinacy through boundless sufferings to the achievement of the greatest cause for which men have ever fought. (Loud cheers).

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Clean Milk Wanted

The sediment test is the best method of detecting dirt in milk. This test should be used wherever milk is sold. It shows the dairyman the degree of cleanliness of his milk.

In order that as little dirt as possible may adhere to the cows, their udders, flanks and tails should be kept clipped. All loose dirt can then be easily brushed off with a damp cloth before milking. Never should anyone be allowed to milk wet, as it is a filthy exercise.

From tests with open and covered pails it has been found that a covered pail closed about two-thirds with a hood will keep out at least 75 per cent. of the dirt. These pails are just as convenient to use as the ordinary ones and cost little more.

A strainer will take out the fine sediment in milk, but is useful for taking out hair and other large foreign stuff, and also serves for detecting the dirty milk. Huck toweling makes a very good strainer cloth. All cans and utensils should be washed and scalded every time used and given their daily sun bath to keep them sweet.

Producers and consumers should co-operate and see that a premium is paid to those that produce clean milk.

A FRIENDLY GROCER

Offered a valuable Hint

"For about eight years," writes a lady, "I suffered from nervousness—part of the time down in bed."

"Sometimes I would get numb and it would be almost impossible for me to speak. At other times I would have severe bilious attacks, and my heart would flutter painfully when I would walk fast, or sweep."

"I have taken enough medicine to start a small drug store, but without permanent benefit. One evening our grocer was asking my husband how I was, and urged that I quit coffee and use Postum, so he brought home a package and I made it according to directions and we were both delighted with it. We quit coffee altogether and used only Postum. (Tea produces about the same effects as coffee, because they both contain the drugs, caffeine and tannin)."

"I began to get better, and in a month's time looked like another person. The color came back to my cheeks, I began to sleep well, my appetite was good and I commenced to take on flesh and become interested in everything about the house."

"Finally I was able to do all my own work without the least sign of my old trouble." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms. Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Bo both kinds are equally delicious and about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum—sold by Grocers

Do Not Thirst for War

A Popular Delusion About Army and Navy Officers Dispelled

It may be well to try and dispel the illusion that army and navy officers are eager for war, in order that they may get promotion. This idea has been exploited by people opposed to the development of the army and navy and has been received with so much credulity that it seriously handicaps the endeavors of officers to get an unbiased hearing.

But surely the foolishness of such an idea would promptly disappear from the brain of anyone if he would remind himself that simply because a man joins the army or navy he does not cease to be a human being, with the same emotions of fear as other men, the same sensitiveness to pain, the same dread of death, and the same horror of leaving his family unsupported after his death.

It is true that men in armies and navies are educated to dare death if need be; but the present writer has been through two wars, has been well acquainted with army and navy officers for forty-five years and knows positively that, barring exceptions, they do not desire war at all.—Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, in the North American Review.

Pleurisy Pains Vanish!
Chest Colds Cured!Nerviline Has Never Failed
To Cure

Nerviline Is Your Relief

Nerviline just rubbed on, lots of it, will ease that drawn, tight feeling over your ribs, will destroy the pain, will have you smiling and happy in no time.

"I caught cold last week while motoring," writes P. T. Mallory, from Lincoln. "My chest was full of congestion, my throat was mighty sore, and I had the fiercest stitch in my side you could imagine. As a boy I was accustomed to have my mother use Nerviline for all our minor ailments, and remembering what confidence she had in Nerviline, I sent out for a bottle at once. Between noon and eight o'clock I had a whole bottle rubbed on, and then got into a perspiration under the blankets. This drove the Nerviline in good and deep, and I woke up next morning fresh as a dollar and absolutely cured. Nerviline is now always part of my traveling kit, and I will never be without it."

The large 50c family size bottle is the most economical, or you can easily get the 25c trial size from any dealer.

Two Million Greeks in Turkey

There is a reason why it may prove advisable to postpone Greece's entrance into the fray. She has over a million nationals in Constantinople and Asiatic Turkey, says a U.S. writer who has been travelling in the Balkans. The fate that is being meted out to the Armenians by Turkey gives caution to Greece. Her own people there are under that suspended sword, and the threat that holds it is eroding into ever more hairlike dimensions. I was talking with a Greek of Constantinople, a merchant of that city with international connections reaching as far off as Norway. When he learned that I was an American, he was all graciousness; for he had received his education in Robert College, whereby all Americans thereafter were to him a theme of gratitude. He talked freely and of all manner of things. But I asked him what he would do if Greece got into war with Turkey. At once terror caught hold, upon him. His fine expansion of forehead up. He looked around to see if spies had been over hearing. He let me see that there were certain topics that must not be discussed, and shrank into a cowering animal.

Miller's Worm Powders will eradicate the worm evil that bears so heavily on children and is believed to cause many fatalities. They are an acceptable medicine to children and can be fully relied upon to clear the food channels thoroughly of these destructive parasites and restore the inflamed and painful surfaces to healthfulness. They are an excellent remedy for these evils.

What Wins War

A remark by Right Hon. C. F. G. Masterman recently deserves serious attention by pessimistic persons. It was:

"The observer who wishes truth should keep his attention rather on casualties than on territories. Germany can be destroyed equally well in the heart of Russia, beyond Belgrade, or within the boundaries of France. So long as the daily toll of death and wounds goes on, so long as we every day nearer the inevitable end."

Mr. Masterman might have added, with equal truth, that Germany would not be destroyed even if the allies occupied Berlin, if the German armies remained as an effective fighting force. The result of the war will not be judged by the size of the territory conquered by the various nations engaged in it.

What Mr. Masterman means is that Germany's available men are dwindling, while the allied forces are growing day by day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

No doubt as the dramatic moments of the war develop we shall see, as we have seen during the Balkan crisis a certain number of people swept off their feet and their judgment temporarily overpowered by the shock of it all. But that has never been the real mood of the nation itself; nor, we believe, has it ever been that of parliament, despite what might appear from the attitude of some of its more incoherent members. It has not been that of the ministry, and let us hope that it will never be. We want the ministry to get on with the war, not to wring its hands or divert its attention to the sort of issues by which ministries and ministers rise and fall in peace time. Unity, unity, and again unity—that way victory lies.—London Daily Chronicle.

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BAKING
POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM

We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best, purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce. All ingredients are plainly printed on the label.

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E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED

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U. S. Roads in Hands of Receivers

In 1914 There Were 28 Railway Companies in the Hands of Receivers

Among U.S. railroads the intervention of the receiver has been so frequent, and has concerned so many important systems, that this official is no longer considered an omen of approaching discussion, but rather, in cases, the promise of economical administration. Figures issued by the Bureau of Railway News & Statistics, Chicago, show that in 1914 there were 28 railway companies more or less importance in the hands of receivers at the close of the calendar year 1914, in addition to nearly 40 minor roads. The combined length of these larger railways operated by receivers

amounted to 19,449 miles, with a total capitalization of no less than \$1,376,678,913. They include the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, with excellent services in the southwest; the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, with one of the best services between Chicago and St. Louis; the Washburn, with its strong geographical position, providing short line mileage between many important cities in the middle west; the Pere Marquette, serving thickly populated districts in Michigan and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad, known as the Clover Leaf route, traversing the progressive States of Indiana and Illinois. The record for 1914 is as follows:

	Mileage.	Capital Stock.	Funded Debt.
Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Ry.	646	\$35,000,000	\$24,560,500
Cape Girardeau Northern Ry.	104	2,500,000	1,500,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ry.	1,283	28,817,800	74,507,000
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry.	1,014	8,248,815	62,135,640
Colorado Midland Ry.	338	10,000,000	9,532,000
International & Great Northern Ry.	1,160	4,822,000	24,594,500
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. of Texas	478	25,000,000	29,769,228
Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Ry.	260		
Louisiana & Northwest R.R.	121	2,180,000	2,300,000
Macon & Birmingham Ry.	105	500,000	500,000
Missouri and North Arkansas R.R.	365	8,340,000	9,936,969
Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Ry.	333	8,474,000	9,266,190
New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago R.R.	403	10,075,300	14,162,602
Oklahoma Central Ry.	136	3,193,500	3,180,000
Pere Marquette R.R.	2,323	28,441,200	79,959,165
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern R.R.	291	11,700,000	17,173,358
St. Louis & San Francisco R.R.	4,746	92,060,100	296,500,242
St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Ry.	518	500,000	12,163,105
St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Ry.	243	804,000	7,188,000
San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf R.R.	261	230,000	3,663,000
Tennessee Central R.R.	294	7,941,450	12,709,900
Toledo, St. Louis & Western R.R.	451	19,947,600	28,027,000
Trinity & Brazos Valley Ry.	315	500,000	8,760,000
Wabash R.R.	2,514	92,400,428	124,194,149
Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Ry.	89	10,000,000	60,451,834
Wabash, Chester & Western R.R.	125	1,250,000	690,000
Wisconsin & Michigan Ry.	64	1,500,000	3,868,245
Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R.	469	36,980,400	27,000,000
	19,449	\$448,896,291	\$928,282,622
		Total capitalization...	\$1,376,678,913

Eliminating duplications, the net capitalization of these roads is less than \$60,000 per mile.

In the thirty-seven years, from 1876-1913, the records show that not less than 754 U.S. roads, with an operating mileage of 145,176, and with \$8,262,453,000 capital stock and funded debt, passed into receivers' hands. Amongst these were included such properties as the Northern Pacific, Atchafalpa, Topeka and Santa Fe, that were subsequently

Small Increase of Cattle

Demand for Meat Exceeding the Supply the World Over

In an address to the students of the Ontario Veterinary College on the occasion of the opening exercises, Dr. C. C. James, Commissioner for Agriculture, in emphasizing the importance of the live stock industry, spoke as follows:

"In the twelve years preceding the present war Great Britain had a ten per cent. increase in population and only four per cent. increase in cattle. Germany also had a four per cent. increase in population. The Argentine, which was supposed to have an inexhaustible supply of cattle, had increased its population by 40 per cent., while it had an actual decrease in live stock of six per cent. In the United States there was a decrease in cattle amounting to 30 per cent., whereas the people had increased 24 per cent., while Canada against an increase in population of 34 per cent. had a cattle increase of only 17 per cent. Statistics of the consumption of meat in various countries showed that the people of Great Britain consumed 120 pounds per head per annum; those of Germany, 113 pounds; Russia only 50 pounds, while the Canadians consumed 175 pounds per head, and the people of the United States, 156 pounds. But the greatest meat eaters of all were the Australians who managed to get through 260 pounds each every year."

How Turkey Entered War

"It will be remembered that Turkey got into the war by one of her battle cruisers firing on a Russian port in the Black Sea," says Mr. Bouck White, who has lately returned from Constantinople. "The Turkish minister of marine, a Young Turk, of prominence, was in a club in Constantinople playing cards. A messenger entered, and told him that one of the boats in his navy had fired on the Russians, thus creating a casus belli. The face of the minister went white. 'I didn't know anything about it!' he gasped out; 'I didn't know anything about it.' Enver, the war minister, at the behest of his German owners, had forced the issue over the heads of fellow members in his own cabinet and to their entire ignorance."

Hilaire Belloc in "Land and Water"—The enemy has no source of new energy. He cannot increase his power of munitionment; he cannot increase his dwindling reserves in man. This is a plain piece of arithmetic which everyone throughout Europe knows, and no one better than the enemy's commander. One new force of energy, and one only, has the enemy any prospect of tapping, and that is the having upon his side forces hitherto neutral such as Bulgaria.

Dummy Trenches

All sorts of devices are used by the opposing enemy to deceive and disguise their positions. Guns, for example, are hidden by branches of trees, their limbs painted to resemble the ground on which they are, while dummy guns of wood are erected to draw and waste the enemy's ammunition.

Dummy devices of all kinds are great favorites for deceiving, indeed. The latest dodge consists of dummy trenches which are used by the French.

These are really iron plates covered with canvas so painted that they look like lengths of parapets of trenches. To make the dummy look even more real, tufts of fresh grass are fastened to the canvas, making the iron plates look exactly like the parapet of a trench a short distance away.

These false trenches act like shields, and protect the soldiers while they slowly advance. In this way they are able to creep up close to the enemy before making a charge.

Waris will render the prettiest hands unsightly. Clear the excrescences away by using Holloway's Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

The number of Serbians who have taken refuge in Albania is estimated by the Athens correspondent of the Star at 250,000, including soldiers and civilians. The army is said to have retained all its mountain batteries and some of the field guns. A large number of Serbian boys between the ages of 15 and 17 accompanied the army and will be trained to fill the gaps in the ranks.

Have you
Catarrh?

Is nasal breathing
impaired? Does
your throat get
lumpy or clogged?

Modern science proves that these symptoms result from run-down health. Stuffs and vapors are irritating and useless. The oil-food in Scott's Emulsion will enrich and enliven the blood, aid nutrition and assist nature to check the inflammation and heal the sensitive membranes. Shun alcoholic mixtures and insist upon SCOTT'S.



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TO VULCAN LIVE HAYS

The Bankrupt Stock King

Orders Out

Every Last Stick of Merchandise in the
Store---Good People, the doors of the
Hays' Store will swing open at

9 a.m. Thurs. Morning



LIVE HAYS, THE Bankrupt Stock KING

Will Make Prices

TERRIBLE

TO THE EARS OF

COMPETITORS

FOR

Fifteen Days

Shut Up Tight

The Store will be closed all day Wednesday. Hays is going through his entire stock like a cyclone in a Kansas corn field, tearing off all profits and even part of the original cost in his own hasty way. He knows it will mean a loss to him, but he is determined to make big business here for the next Fifteen days. Come expecting much and your most Sanguine expectations will be more than realized. Prices have been ripped, smashed and riddled.

Fancy Biscuits
20c lb.

Store Will Be Blockaded

Red Cross
Pickles, gal. 85c

Lend Us Your Ears Good People!

READ

BEHOLD

ACT

FURNITURE

Reg. 30.00 solid fumed oak
Buffet for 18.25
Reg. 21.00 golden oak dresser
for 11.90
Reg. 15.00 Mission oak writ-
ing desk for 7.85
Reg. Golden Oak Dresser 7.55
Reg. 47.50 value, 3-piece Fum-
ed oak parlor upholstered
in leather 23.50
Reg. 22.00 Fumed Oak ex-
tension table 11.50
Reg. 50.00 Fumed Oak daven-
port for 33.50

The Store where Thrills
and Surprises Come
From

GROCERY SNAPS

Cranberries, 2 lb. 25c
Jap Oranges, per box 60c
Reg. 30c Jams for 25c
Reg. 35c Jars Cocoa 25c
Lombard Plums, 2 for 35c
Rosedale Apricots 15c
Reg. 50c Coffee for 35c
Reg. 40c Black Tea for 30c
Biscuits, reg. 15c pkgs. 10c

DRY GOODS

At Rush-Out Prices

1.50 House dresses for 90c
1.50 Men's wool underwear 95c
150 Union Overalls for 95c
17 1-2c Flannellete, 2 yds. 25c
25.00 Silk Dresser for 19.75
22.50 Men's Suits for 12.25
All Whitewear at 1-2 Price

SHOES

At Less Than the Cost
of Leather

5.00 Ladies Boots for 2.75
1.25 Cosy Slippers for 75c
6.00 Ladies boots for 3.25
4.00 Men's Boots for 2.95
5.50 " " 3.25
6.50 " " 4.25
3.50 Boys' Boots for 1.95

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VULCAN,

ALBERTA

We Always Lead and
Never Follow